

TODAY: SIX PAGES OF BICENTENNIAL ARTICLES AND PICTURES

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly cloudy and less humid today through tomorrow. Temperature range: today 64-80; Sunday 63-82. Details on page 50.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1976

25 cents beyond 35-mile zone from New York City, except Long Island. Higher in air delivery cities.

20 CENTS

Millions in City Joyously Hail Bicentennial

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ENCE SMITH

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Amin of Uganda the Israeli action. Same Airport

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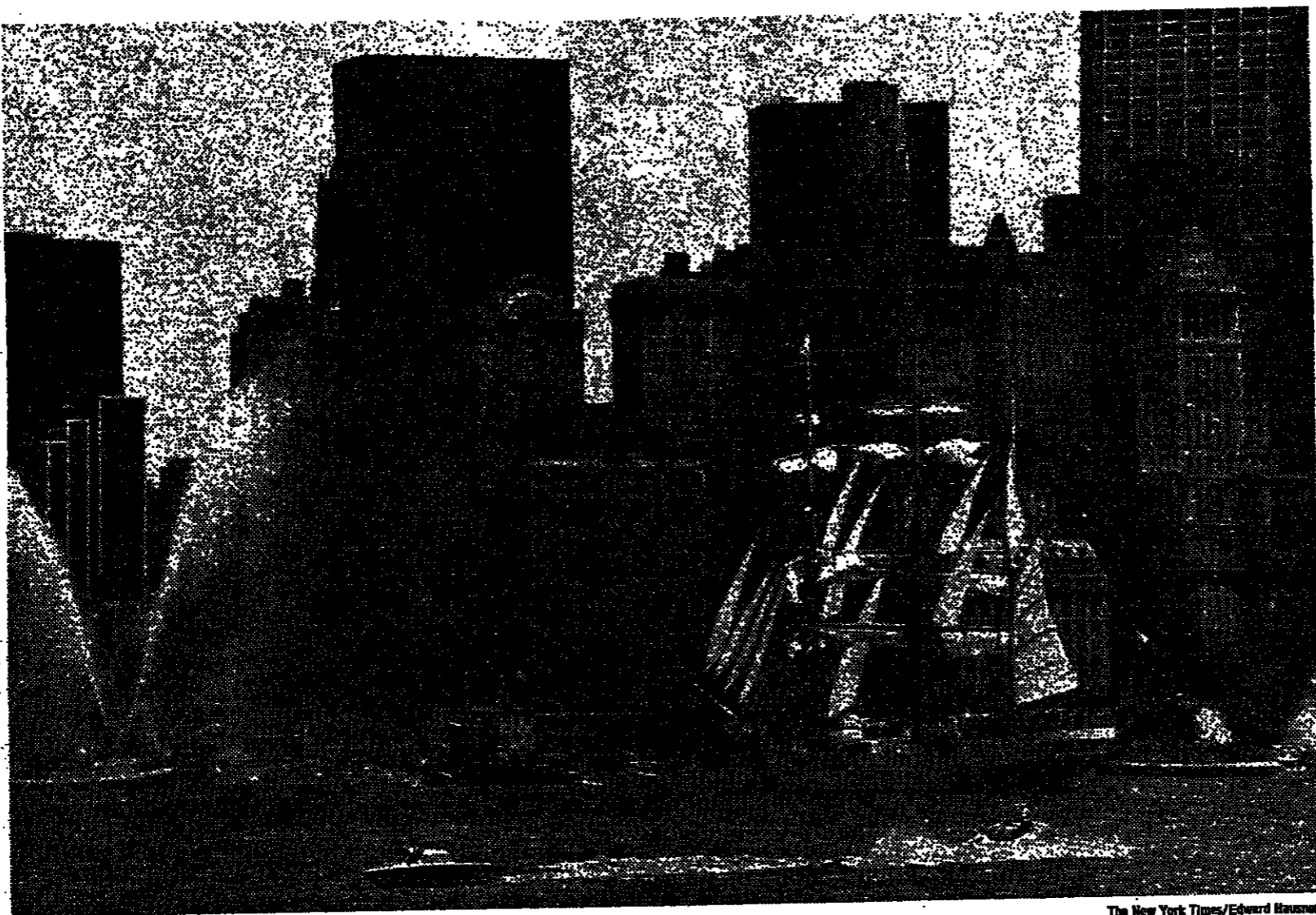
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esses Parliament of the operation, ed most Israelis. country. Flags out, people re- in the streets, ver Jerusalem, wrote in Hebrew: zahal" or "All army."

a specially con- of the Israeli Prime Minister declared: "This become a legend. contribution to

Page 3, Column 4



Preceded by a fireboat, the Coast Guard training ship Eagle leads the armada of ships past the Battery up the Hudson for the naval review

French Officials See Signs Amin, Hijackers Colluded

PARIS, July 4—Officials and released hostages said here today that they had substantial evidence that President Idi Amin had been in collusion with the hijackers of an Air France Airbus in the seizure of the plane as well as after it landed in Uganda. Although the officials refused to be quoted publicly, one said that negotiations got "much tougher" last night after President Amin returned to Uganda from a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Mauritius. A highly placed French source said that President Amin had refused to allow Pierre Renard, the French Ambassador to Uganda, or a special French envoy to deal with the hijackers directly. While President Amin was out of the country, messages from Israel had to be passed by French Government representatives through the Somali Ambassador, Hashi Abdullah Farah, to the hijackers. Messages back to the Israelis followed the same route. Uganda Guards When Gen. Amin returned from Mauritius yesterday, he resumed the role of mediator. He told the French Ambassador that demands for the release of 53 pro-Palestinian prisoners in Israel, Kenya and Europe must be met by early today or all the hostages would be killed. Officials here pointed out that on the list of prisoners were five Ugandans held in

CARTER TO BEGIN TALKS ON TICKET

Will See Muskie Today and Other Possible Running Mates Soon After

By CHARLES MOHR

PLAINS, Ga., July 4—Jimmy Carter has asked Senator Edmund S. Muskie to visit him here tomorrow and discuss the Maine Senator's qualification to serve as Mr. Carter's running mate on the 1976 Democratic ticket. Mr. Carter told reporters gathered at the driveway of his home in this small Georgia town this morning that he expected to talk to at least four other persons about the Vice-Presidential nomination between now and the Democratic National Convention, which convenes July 12.

The former Georgia Governor, who is assured of the Presidential nomination, said that it would be wrong to assume that there was any special significance in the fact that Senator Muskie was the first to be invited to meet with him. And, indeed, few political observers seem to feel that Mr. Muskie is a front-runner for the job. He was the Vice-Presidential nominee in 1968 and an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1972.

A highly knowledgeable source said that the three men

Not Shadow of Doubt Mr. Cojot said that he had "not a shadow of a doubt" that the Uganda President knew of the hijack plan in advance and had prepared for the action.

He said that the Airbus, a new European-built plane with a normal four-hour flying capacity, flew non-stop to Entebbe after a refueling stop in Benghazi, Libya—a six-hour flight. "We couldn't possibly have made any other airport by then," he said. "The hijackers were obviously certain they

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

A Day of Picnics, Pomp, Pageantry and Protest

By JOHN L. HESS

The nation celebrated its 200th birthday yesterday with pageantry and prayer, with games and parades, with picnics and fireworks, with the peal of bells and the chant of protest.

It began with a flag-raising atop Mars Hill Mountain in Maine, where dawn reached the continent, and moved on to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor, where it was greeted by the rocket's red glare of the national anthem. The activities were to end nearly a day later with an indigenous festival in American Samoa.

At 2 P.M., Eastern daylight time, descendants of the Revolutionaries laid hands symbolically on the Liberty Bell in

Philadelphia, and bells rang in the 50 states and in American communities overseas. At Independence Hall, President Ford read the day's keynote address. Alluding to the uneasy and self-questioning mood of the country, he said: "Liberty is a living flame to be fed, not dead ashes to be revered, even in a Bicentennial year. It is fitting that we ask ourselves hard questions, even on a glorious day like today. "Are the institutions under which we live working the way they should? Are the foundations laid in 1776 and 1789 still strong enough and sound enough to resist the tremors of

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

PRESIDENT TALKS

Philadelphia Throgs Told U.S. Is Leader-Liberty Bell Rings

By JAMES T. WOOTEN

PHILADELPHIA, July 4—With its famous bells ringing, bands blaring, choirs singing and fireworks exploding, this city today staged a joyous, cacophonous commemoration of that day two centuries ago when the representatives of the 13 English colonies met here to renounce their allegiance to the British Crown. At least one million people were in Philadelphia, the American city with the deepest roots, for the centerpiece of the Bicentennial observances. President Ford came here from Valley Forge to recall that first Fourth of July as "the beginning of a continuing adventure," unfinished, unfulfilled, but still unchallenged as a model of social and political achievement. "The world is ever conscious of what Americans are doing, for better or for worse," he said at Independence Hall, "because the United States remains today the most successful realization of humanity's universal hope. Says Nation Leads "The world may or may not follow, but we lead because our whole history says we must." Then, after he left for New York City, the Liberty Bell, that faulted but venerated symbol, was softly sounded with a rubber mallet as millions across the nation watched on television. In clamorous response, hundreds of other bells rang out in Philadelphia's steeples and towers. Meanwhile, several miles from the official observances, more than 30,000 other Americans, most of them members of two radical coalitions, staged their own peaceful Bicentennial celebration. Mayor Frank L. Rizzo had warned of potential disorders, but there were none. At the main celebration, blue-shirted policemen cordially gave

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

PANOPLY OF SAILS

Harbor Armada Led by Tall Ships in Salute to Fourth

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

Buoyed by panoramic spectacles that included a unique armada of tall-masted ships, a massive fireworks display and a series of festivals that took over downtown Manhattan, millions of New Yorkers and visitors in a happy mood observed the nation's Bicentennial yesterday. It was a day of mammoth presentations. Uncounted crowds lining the waterfront of the magnificent but underused harbor saw a virtually unbroken bridge of small craft that reached from the shores of Brooklyn to the coast of New Jersey. More than 225 sailing ships under 31 flags paraded up the Hudson, a river that foretold their doom in 1807 when Robert Fulton's smoky little Clermont started steamboat service on it. International Review A 22-nation fleet of 53 naval units gray and grim—even ships festooned with pennants—lined the upper Bay and the Hudson for the International Naval Review, which had Vice President Rockefeller as the chief United States official present. President Ford flew out the hulking 79,000-ton aircraft carrier Forrestal, the host ship of the review, and later went by helicopter to the U.S.S. Nashville, anchored in mid-Hudson. He watched the sailing ships and was stranded for 40 minutes by a sudden squall before taking off again, headed for Washington, without having set foot ashore in the city. The miracle was that everything went off on schedule despite the disasters so many had feared did not take place. There was congestion ashore and afloat, but obliging spirit and helping hands turned the most glorious Fourth in 10 years into a happy holiday. James S. O'Doherty, a spokesman for the organizers of the

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Friday Spice Added by Ethnic Diversity



the scene of street dancing and music July 4th in Old New York Festival. Continued on Page 22, Column 4

By FRED FERRETTI

New Yorkers and their friends poured into lower Manhattan yesterday and compressed 200 years of their history and varied ethnic heritages into a day-long birthday party crammed with prayer, martial music, high spirits and good fellowship. It was the tall ships and the warships that drew them there, but it was Dr. Quackenbush's Traveling Medicine Show, Delancy's Loyalist Red Coat Brigade, Francaes Tavern, Oscar Brand, falafel and pizza and egg rolls, and John Phillip Sousa that kept them there. Not even a succession of torrential downpours late in the afternoon could drive them away. They watched George III beheaded at Federal Hall National Memorial, listened to Terence Cardinal Cooke pray at Castle Clinton, watched the Turks take over Wall Street for

Continued on Page 22, Column 4



President Ford waves to the crowd at Valley Forge, Pa., where he signed a bill making it a national historical site. He stands on a covered wagon that represented Michigan, his home state, in the Bicentennial wagon train.

O, Say, It Was a Glorious Patchwork-Quilt of a Fourth

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

The Fourth of July celebration in New York City yesterday was as American as a patchwork quilt—full of a joyous order-in-disarray and a series of brilliantly improbable juxtapositions. It was an exercise in percussion, procession, demonstration, declamation, detonation, commemoration, vociferation, trivialization, solemnization and, for some, indigestion. The free and independent citizens of New York City got themselves into a good many unusual postures as they scrambled for perspec-

tive on events, sometimes at the price of mild peril. In parks and on piers, on fences, balconies, ramps, rooftops, chimneys, ledges, abutments and the ladders of water storage tanks, they sat, stooped, stood and clung, chiefly to watch great ships come sailing out of the distant past and go up the hazy Hudson like a vision. It was a great day for family portraits to be taken with the most senior member of the American family. The process began early in the day in front of the Federal Hall National Memorial on Wall Street, on the site

where George Washington took the oath as President on April 30, 1789. Washington's statue dominates the steps leading up to the eight columns of the hall, and the base of the pedestal is a stage large enough for at least half a dozen persons to stand on. As soon as one group posed and left, the next moved up to be photographed with the unblinkingly obliging founding father. Seven small children in bright summer colors nearly ringed the great figure, standing under his outstretched right hand, the

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

NEWS INDEX

Table with 3 columns: Page, News, Page. Includes entries for About New York, Books, Bridge, Business, Congress, Editorials, Family/Style, Financial, Going Out Guide, Plan in the News, News Summary.

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**Israel Apparently Had Raid in Mind All Along**

**JERUSALEM, July 4**—When heavy Uganda fire from the hijacked Air France airliner control tower, and there are unconfirmed reports that the Israeli killed in the operation was shot in the back from the control tower.

Inside the terminal, the Israelis shouted in Hebrew to the hostages to get down on the floor. The three hostages who died in the operation were believed to have been hit during a crossfire between the Israelis and the hijackers.

Once the hijackers and Uganda guards were knocked out of action, the Israelis gathered up the passengers and hustled them to the planes, which were parked some 600 yards away. One young woman who had been sleeping when the assault began said she made the distance in her underwear and bare feet.

"I borrowed some clothes when I got to the plane," she said with a laugh this morning.

**Some Vehicles Used**

The older passengers apparently were driven to the planes in jeeps and armored cars. It is not clear whether the Israelis brought these vehicles with them aboard their transports or commandeered them on the runway.

In less than an hour, according to Lieut. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, the commandos were airborne again.

An hour later they were on the ground at Nairobi Airport in Kenya, where the authorities evidently knew of the Israeli operation and at least gave it tacit support. The wounded were treated at a field hospital set up on the runway and two of the more seriously wounded were transferred to Nairobi Hospital. Once that was done, the planes, refueled, were airborne again and headed for Israel.

"It was an operation to remember," Defense Minister Shimon Peres said tonight. "The longest in range, shortest in time and most daring one can imagine."

**Hercules Transports Used**

A combined force of paratroopers and specially trained infantry units boarded a flight of three Lockheed C-130 Hercules transports somewhere in Israel yesterday afternoon. These sturdy, powerful, ungainly airplanes have the range and load-carrying capacity required for such a mission. They can also be refueled in the air, if necessary.

Israeli sources declined to reveal the route that the planes took to Entebbe, 2,500 miles away, but there is not much friendly country for the Israeli air force between here and Uganda and the assumption is that the planes flew low and fast over the Red Sea, banked west over Kenya and descended undetected on Entebbe.

**Israeli Aid Recalled**

Israeli pilots are familiar with Entebbe Airport. Until Uganda broke off diplomatic relations in 1973, Israelis helped train Uganda paratroopers, pilots and air crews. In the early 1970's, Hebrew was laughingly referred to as Uganda's "second language," and President Amin wore Israeli paratrooper wings on his breast.

On arriving at Entebbe, the Israelis created a diversion, perhaps with bombs, at a distant point on the airfield, presumably to draw off some of the Uganda troops stationed around the old terminal building where the hostages were being kept. The new terminal, incidentally, was built by Solel Boneh, the Israeli construction company, as part of the Israeli aid program before 1973.

On the ground, the Israelis assaulted the old terminal, where Uganda troops and the hijackers were standing guard. In a fierce, but short firefight, the Israelis managed to cut down the guards stationed at the entrance, the second floor windows and on the roof.

There was also reportedly

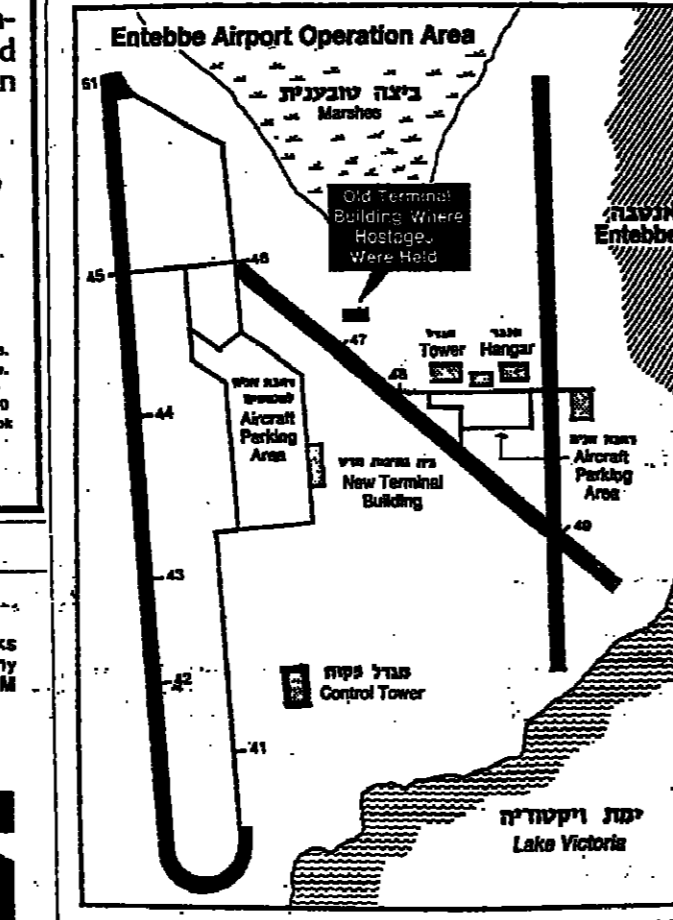


Diagram of Entebbe airport, site of Israeli commando raid, based on operational chart released by Israel.



Cheering crowd welcomes Israeli trooper on return from the raid at Uganda's Entebbe Airport. In rear troop transport, one of the aircraft involved in the rescue. The soldier's face was blacked out by the

**Text of Rabin Statement to the Israeli Parliament**

**JERUSALEM, July 4** (Reuters)—Following, in an official translation, is the text of an address delivered in Hebrew by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Parliament here today on the Israeli operation to rescue hostages in Uganda:

In a bold, resourceful and sophisticated effort, the Israeli Defense Forces have succeeded in carrying out the decision of the Government of Israel to save and liberate from captivity the passengers of the Air France plane, who were hijacked by Palestinian terrorists and kept prisoner in Uganda, with their lives in danger. In the battle of liberation, three of the Israeli civilian passengers of the plane were killed and one officer fell in the fight.

The Israeli Defense Forces have achieved one of their most exemplary victories from both the human and moral and the military-operational points of view, a remarkable manifestation of Jewish fraternity and Israeli valor.

Together with the families who have lost their dear ones, we mourn our dead, uniformed and civilians, victims of the vile Arab terrorism, and send to the wounded our best wishes for their recovery.

Members of the Knesset, this operation of redemption of captives is worthy of Jewish and Israeli pride and of worldwide acclaim. The decision for this operation of redemption was taken by the Government of Israel, and on its sole responsibility. We did not consult any other government in advance, nor shall we lay responsibility on any other country or government.

**A Vow to Persist**

Anti-Israel terrorism has become a phenomenon of international import, and we do not exempt any government from the duty of fighting for the eradication of terrorism—but above all, we shall persist in this struggle, even though we be alone.

Members of the Knesset; an Air France plane that left from Israel en route to France was hijacked a week ago after a stopover in Athens. The hijackers compelled the French pilots to land first at Benghazi, in Libya, and afterwards at the Entebbe airport in Uganda.

The Government of Israel took steps to do everything possible—while urging on the Governments of the other countries whose citizens were in the plane—to save the hijacked passengers.

Since the hijacked plane was owned by the French national airline, it was natural to regard the French Government as bearing the immediate principal responsibility to do everything required for the release of all the plane's passengers. We immediately consulted this responsibility. In addition, we urged various political factors to do what they could to insure that no harm befall the hijacked passengers and to expedite their release.

**Demands to Governments**

The terrorists transmitted their ultimate demands to the Governments of Israel, France, Germany, Kenya and Switzerland—but it became clearer and clearer that the attack against the Israeli and Jewish passengers was the principal objective of the operation. The demands were accompanied by the threat that the hijacked passengers would be killed if the Governments did not carry out the terrorists' demands for the freeing of murderers, terrorists and accessories to terrorism who had been apprehended and imprisoned in retribution for their crimes.

Members of the Knesset, self-defense against the attacks of the terrorist organizations and the war against terrorism have been part of our daily bread for years, within our own borders and at a distance, in complex and unusual circumstances and by variegated methods. When the terrorist organizations found themselves unable to operate on our territory, they tried to attack us on foreign soil and under conditions that place insurmountable difficulties

in the way of protection, extradition and reaction. There are instances when the terrorist organizations operate against us in countries where we enjoy the cooperation of the authorities, but the conditions for our activities are particularly difficult in countries which we are forbidden to enter because of hostility, the absence of diplomatic relations or even governmental cooperation with the Palestinian terrorist organizations.

On more than one occasion, we have found ourselves faced with appalling dilemmas, each alternative being more difficult than the other, with our dear ones held captive, far away, isolated and without any possibility of our speeding aid or acting for their release.

**Collaboration Alleged**

In the hijacking of the Air France plane to Entebbe, all indications showed that the Uganda ruler was collaborating with the terrorists, while using deceit and false pretenses. This was the situation on the eve of 1 July 1976: The time of expiry of the ultimatum drew increasingly closer. The release of non-Israeli passengers more and more exposed the malicious conspiracy against Israeli citizens. The political efforts bore no fruit. The sand in the hourglass was about to run out, leaving no possibility for an independent rescue effort.

Under these conditions, the Government of Israel decided unanimously to take the only way left to rescue our people and to announce its willingness to release detained terrorists. Closs upon the Cabinet's resolution, we accordingly informed the French Government, through whom the negotiations were conducted with the terrorists, we were prepared to adopt even this alternative—in default of any other—to rescue our people.

Members of the Knesset, this was not a timesaving tactic, and had only this choice been left, we would have stood by our decision, as a last resort.

Throughout the entire time since the capture of the plane, we sought ways and means to foil the terrorists' schemes by our own devices. The I.D.F. and the intelligence community lost not a single hour required for thinking, planning and preparation. When the opportune moment arrived, the plan was submitted for the Cabinet's consideration. The Cabinet approved the operation unanimously.

**Consulted Committees**

Members of the Knesset, the rescue of the hijacked passengers is not a matter for distinction between Government and opposition. We deemed it vital to act out of a united national approach, unifying all sections of the people. Therefore, in the course of the discussions and consideration of our measures for the rescue of the hijacked passengers—before we adopted decisions—we were in close contact of information and consultation with the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, and the leaders of the main opposition party, Messrs. Menahem Begin and Elimelech Rimalt. I wish to express great appreciation for their understanding and

support for rescuing the hostages—in that when we decide to release default of a pending act, final stage, w on the rescue the possibility. The unity that inestimable struggle and this rescue achievement, our struggle lion. This is I tion to hum, against terror international n but it should as an epilogue ment will be tinuation of the struggle new efforts, and unremit tion will be: ism will not no adhering

Members of the Knesset, the operation our dear one will be a sub: for song and it will be v the annuals c know the Forces. I kn and achievev same, this ti sional need t thanks and the I.D.F., th the General of the forces personally the operation lives in the their duty as beings, and I amp; and a to us all.

**Ford Congratulates Israel on th**

**By BERNARD GWERTZMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

**WASHINGTON, July 4**—President Ford congratulated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel today for the dramatic rescue by Israeli forces of the hostages held in Uganda.

"The American people join me in expressing our great satisfaction that the passengers of the Air France flight seized earlier this week have been saved and a senseless act of terrorism thwarted," Mr. Ford said in a letter made public by the White House while the President was in Philadelphia for Bicentennial ceremonies.

Privately, other Administration officials also expressed admiration for the skill and daring of the Israelis in carrying out the risky operation some 2,000 miles from home. But the officials, from the White House and the State Department, insisted that Israel had taken the action completely on its own.

A high-ranking State Department official said that the United States first learned of the Israeli action about 5:30 P.M. yesterday, when Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel reached Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger by phone in New York. Mr. Kissinger has been in New York all weekend, in part to participate in the Bicentennial tall ships celebration and in part for private reasons.

**Already on the Way**

At that time the Israeli planes were already on their way to Uganda. State Department officials said. The Israeli Embassy had been "inaugurated" at about the same time yesterday as Mr. Kissinger did.

Because the United States has no diplomatic mission in Uganda and has long regarded President Idi Amin with contempt, there was little unhappiness here with the embarrassment that he has suffered.

The United States has been seeking to improve ties with Kenya, which is Uganda's main antagonist in Africa, and the fact that after the raid the Israelis were able to land in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital, was viewed positively here.

Avi Pazner, press attaché at the Israeli Embassy, said that the embassy had been "inaugurated" with congratulatory phone calls and telegrams from Americans on the mission to rescue the hostages whose plane was hijacked last Sunday. He said that some people were in tears on the phone,

Hostage

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In this an long run the Is strengthen th moderate Arab ported negoti Israel's, such war el-Sadat.

**Jewish Grow**

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# O.K., You're Going Home,' Voice in Hebrew Told Hostages

**VIN SHUSTER**  
The New York Times  
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All we can do is



United Press International  
One of the freed hostages weeping after her return to Tel Aviv yesterday.

the hostages with memories they will carry with them for some time.  
There was the kosher food problem. More than a dozen adhered to the dietary laws and so could not eat the meat that accompanied the rice and potatoes at lunch and supper in the Entebbe airport terminal.  
Mr. Laxer, himself Orthodox, recalled today that those who did not keep kosher turned their bananas over to those who did and in return received more meat. But en route to Uganda, when the plane stopped at Benghazi, Libya, there were a few kosher meals still aboard.  
“It seemed so strange sitting in an airplane in Libya and eating gefilte fish,” said Mr. Laxer. “I asked myself whether this could really be true.”  
There were the polite Uganda waiters who brought the food inside the terminal, young men who arrived in buses with trays and said “Sir” and “Please” to the hostages. But then water became short and toward the end of the week many of the hostages came down with intestinal illnesses treated by a Uganda doctor and a nurse.  
There were the changing moods of the hijackers, who included two West Germans, a young blond man and a young woman in blue jeans, both killed in the Israeli assault. Some days the hijackers were relaxed, particularly after it appeared that the Israelis had agreed to negotiate. On other days, they were tense and the young German woman would follow everyone to the toilet with her gun at the ready.  
There were the changing moods of the hostages. One of their darkest hours came on Wednesday when the hijackers released the non-Jewish passengers and herded the Israelis and 16 others, mostly French Jews, into a smaller waiting room.  
“Many were worried then,” recalled Mr. Laxer. “Our passports were stamped with some Arabic symbol and never returned to us. The room was too small for all of us and uncomfortable. They moved us back into the larger room the next day.”  
There were visits from President Amin, who sometimes brought along his wife and one of his children. He came almost every day of the week and on Saturday night he was in the terminal, accompanied by high officials of the Uganda Government, just four hours before the Israelis swooped down from the skies.  
“He came in last night and said he was trying to do his best but he did not have any idea about what was going on,” said Mr. Laxer, echoing the accounts of other survivors. “For the first time, he indicated he would talk to the hijackers about coming to some compromise. Up to then, he kept talking about how the Israelis would have to give in. He said he hoped for some solution, but it was not hopeful for us.”  
There was also the memory of the courage of the 12-member Air France crew, which stayed behind with the Israeli passengers although offered a chance to leave.  
The hostages said the behavior of the crew was exemplary, that the captain, co-pilot and others all spoke constantly with the hijackers and tried to improve conditions in the terminal.



Foreign Minister Yigal Allon waves to hostages leaving troop transport on arrival in Israel. At left is pilot of the Air France plane.

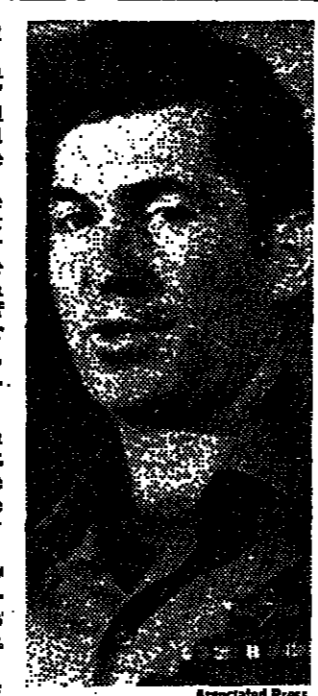
## It to the Israeli

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The shooting was all around. Three or four of the terrorists had been sitting just outside the main door talking with some Ugandans. They rushed into the terminal and began shooting back outside. They tried to shoot it out with the Israelis. Some people wept but not loudly, just soft cries.  
“Then we heard a voice in Hebrew. It was about 11:30, but I could not be sure. The Israeli said for everyone to remain on the ground, don't move, and wait. There was more gunfire. Then we heard somebody say: ‘It is O.K. now. Get ready to move to the door. You are going home.’”  
Many of the hostages left only partly dressed and without shoes. They walked out of the terminal into the darkness and were led by Israeli soldiers on a short walk to a Hercules C-130 troop transport plane, whose engines were noisily turning over. Before the plane took off, Israeli troops counted heads and gave water to the shaken but jubilant passengers.  
“There were doctors aboard,” said another passenger. “They went around and helped those who needed it. My guess is that the whole operation took less than an hour.”  
It was the climax of a week-long drama that began when Air France Flight 139 was hijacked after having taken off from Athens for Paris, and was flown first to Libya and then to Uganda. It was a week that provided

# Israeli Raiders Return Home With 103 Rescued at Uganda Airport

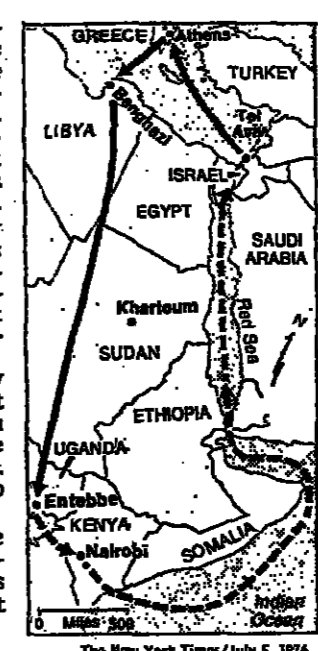
**Continued From Page 1, Col. 1**  
the fight against terrorism, a fight that has not yet ended.”  
An Israeli journalist said that “it is the first really good thing to happen to us since the Six-Day War in 1967.”  
Successful as it was, the operation was not without Israeli casualties. Of the four Israelis who were killed, three were hostages and one was an army officer, the commander of the assault force. Eleven other Israelis, civilian and military, were wounded, one seriously.



Associated Press  
Brig. Dan Shomron, a leader of the Israeli raid into Uganda, describes action to newsmen in Tel Aviv.

**Israeli Left in Uganda**  
In addition one Israeli woman was left behind as a patient in Kampala Hospital, where she had been taken by the Ugandans for treatment shortly before the raid.  
The Israeli commander who was killed was officially identified as Lieut. Col. Yehonathan Nathaniyahu, who was born in the United States.  
The hostages were a wide variety of Israelis and persons of dual nationality. They included lawyers, a doctor, businessmen, students and several members of collective kibbutzim. No prominent Israelis were believed to be among them.  
Israeli authorities believe that seven of the 10 hijackers and their supporters were killed along with “about 20” Ugandan soldiers guarding the airfield.  
Returned hostages said today that the Israeli troops who had raided Entebbe were in military uniform. Earlier reports from outside Israel had said that the troops were wearing civilian clothes.  
There was no information here to support reports, also from outside the country, that the Israelis had fooled the Ugandan by radioing ahead that their planes were bringing in Palestinian prisoners to be exchanged for the hostages.  
Defense Minister Shimon Peres charged that Uganda deserved a major share of the blame for the hijacking.  
“It is the first time in history that a state and its President, Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, and its army cooperated with a group of hijackers to blackmail another country by threatening the lives of innocent passengers on an international aircraft.”

the Israelis rushed the old passenger terminal at Entebbe where the hostages had been held under guard of the hijackers and Ugandans for five days. Firing machine guns and hurling grenades, the Israelis cut down seven of the hijackers before racing into the terminal.  
“Come on home, we've got planes here for you,” the troops shouted in Hebrew as they entered the hall. They then hurried the startled hostages out across the tarmac to the waiting planes.  
“We had hoped to get away with our lives, 27-year-old Janet Alimog, a recent immigrant from Madison, Wis., said when she reached here this morning. “But we never expected it to happen this way.”  
Alerted in the middle of the night by news of the rescue operation, hundreds of relatives gathered at Ben Gurion Airport to await their arrival.



The New York Times/July 5, 1976  
Solid lines show route of plane, hijacked after stop in Athens. Dotted line indicates likely rescue route.

**Shrieking With Joy**  
Men and women began shrieking with joy as the ruffled and weary-looking hostages disembarked from buses that had brought them from a debriefing session with security authorities. Flinging their arms about each other, whole families stood locked in swaying, weeping embraces. There were old women in babushkas, young girls in slacks, men with a week's growth of beard.  
There was near-chaos when several political leaders arrived on the scene. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres were mobbed by the happy crowd and Menahem Begin, the leader of the opposition, was lifted on shoulders and carried about to rhythmic cheers of “Begin! Begin! Begin!”  
Briefing Parliament later, Mr. Rabin said that the Government had decided unanimously on the need for a military operation when it became obvious that international efforts to free all the hostages had failed. He contended that the Israeli offer on Thursday to negotiate a deal with the hijackers was genuine and not a ploy to gain time.  
“Had this been the only choice left,” he said of the offer to negotiate, “we would have stood by our decision—as a last resort.”  
Mr. Rabin also accused President Idi Amin of Uganda of

broadcast today for global condemnation of the Israeli raid, especially among African and other third world leaders.  
President Amin confirmed that some Uganda military planes had been destroyed and that seven hijackers had been killed. He said that 20 Uganda soldiers had been killed, 13 seriously wounded and 19 more hospitalized.  
Nevertheless, the Uganda leader, speaking to military commanders at Entebbe after spending most of the day inspecting damage and casualties from the raid, thanked the military for “repulsing the attack” and “overrunning the invaders.”  
The President said that Uganda troops had refrained from firing on the incoming Israeli planes because they did not want “innocent people” inside to die.  
The comment appeared to support some speculation that the Israelis had tricked Uganda forces by radioing that the planes contained Palestinian prisoners to be exchanged for the hostages.  
President Amin said that he would “make recommendations” on the affair to the United Nations Security Council, the Arab League, the coming summit meeting of leaders of nonaligned nations and the current meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

## Key to Raid's Success Cites Strategic and Tactical e, Achieved Through Deception

**By DREW MIDDLETON**  
Special to The New York Times  
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infantry, selecting a route with the least chance of hostile detection and finally working out tactics for an attack against dedicated, pro-Palestinian hijackers.  
Israelis also had to take into account the possibility of a resolute Uganda defense. There were some doubts among military officers as to whether such a defense did in fact develop, although President Idi Amin of Uganda has said that 20 of his soldiers were killed by Israelis.  
In battlefield situations the ratio of dead to wounded is usually one-to-three. This would bring the total Uganda casualties to 80, a very high rate for a short operation.  
The consensus was that the Uganda ground forces at or near the airport had rushed to investigate the Israeli diversion and consequently had arrived at the old airport building, where the hostages had been held, too late to take effective action.  
The Entebbe operation inevitably provoked comparison with last year's Mayaguez incident, in which helicopter-borne United States marines rescued the crew of the American freighter that had been captured by the Cambodian Communists. From first accounts, the Israeli foray seems to have gone more smoothly than the American effort.

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**Israeli Advantages**  
It was emphasized that one reason was that the Israelis, after reluctantly agreeing to negotiate with the hijackers, knew exactly their opponents' dispositions and the location of the hostages. This advantage was fully exploited. The Mayaguez operation, an American marine said, was more difficult in some ways because it involved operations in three elements—sea, air and land—rather than only land and air.  
American and allied officers agreed that the military lesson of the Entebbe operation was that more time and effort must be devoted to preparing for antiterrorist operations. Any nation with an international airline is viewed as vulnerable to attack by hijackers.  
The problems arising from such attacks differ significantly from those arising from urban guerrilla warfare, involving as they do the closest cooperation by at least two and possibly three services.  
Airborne terrorism, the sources said, was dealt a severe blow at Entebbe. But they did not think that the blow would end such hijackings.

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Happy U.S.A.!*

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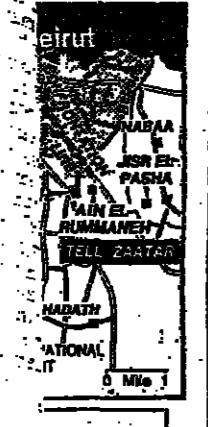
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# chairs

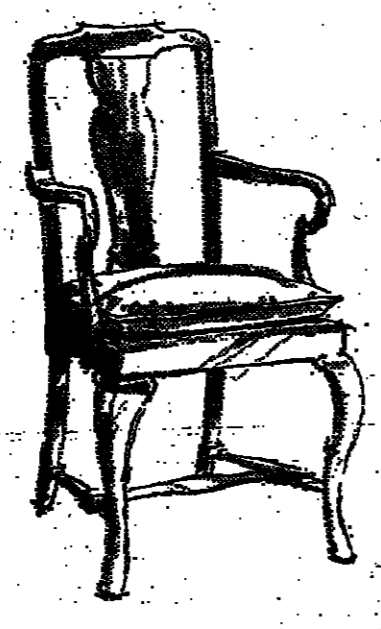
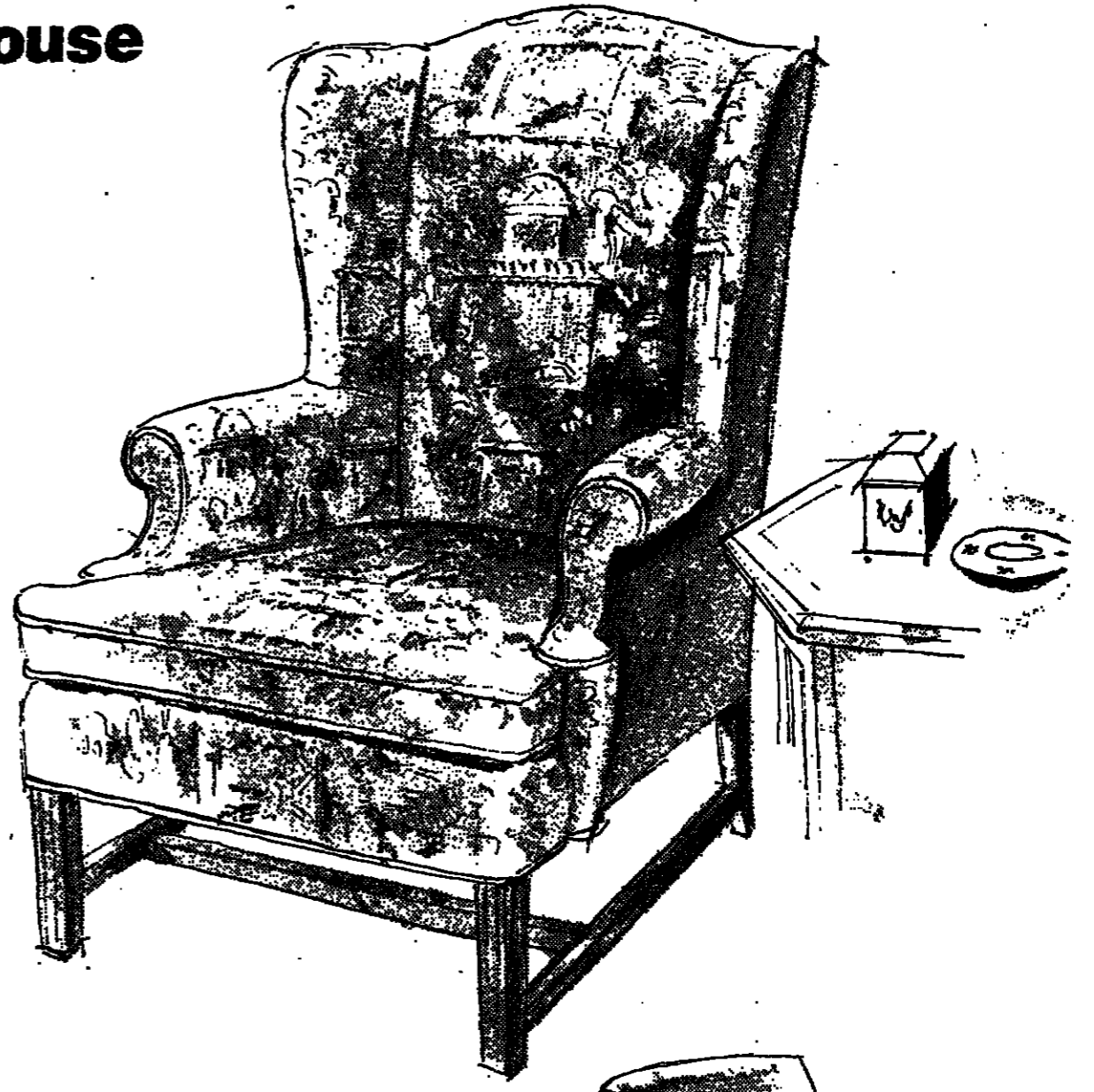
immediate delivery on a classic grouping  
of the best seats in the house

139 and 199

Take a good look at the chairs on this page. Then look at the chairs around you. If it's the right time for you to think about "sitting pretty" again, Sloane's has the answer. Beautifully classic chairs in a sweeping collection of handsome styles. Your choice of 6 upholstered chairs at 199. Or 4 wood trim occasional chairs at 139. And there's no waiting—immediate delivery on all. Come in and be seated in the grand style of Sloane's and enjoy our special prices. We must alert you to the fact that there are limited quantities of each style, so shop early. Chairs, Sixth Floor. Recliners, Fourth Floor.

Featured: English Chippendale wing chair, combination of beige print and beige velvet, 199.

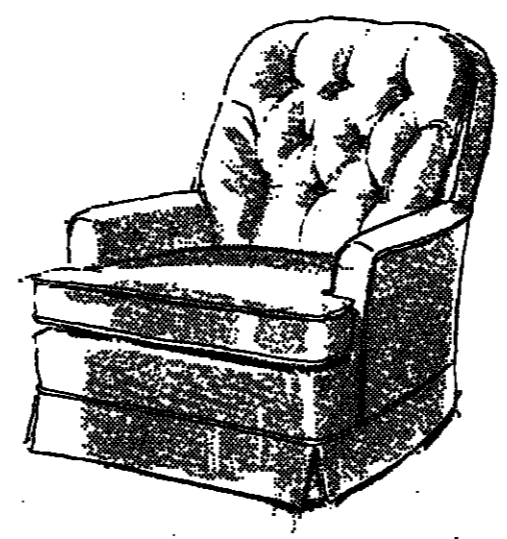
To put it all together, stop by our Interior Design Studio for fresh, new decorating ideas.



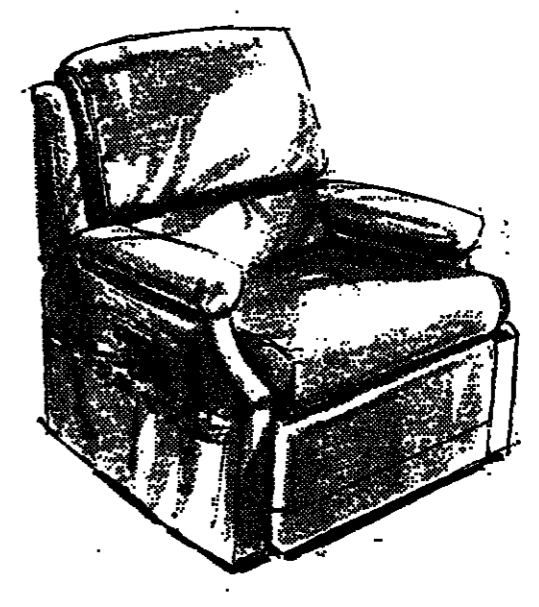
Queen Anne dining chair, 139.



Louis XVI Bergere in brick velvet, 199.



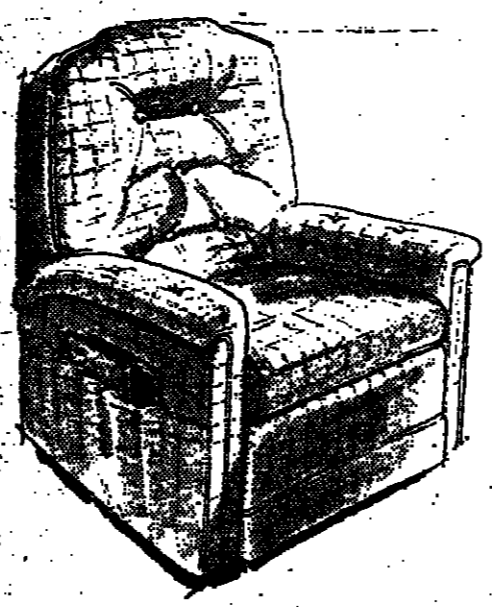
Swivel rocker in camel velvet, 199.



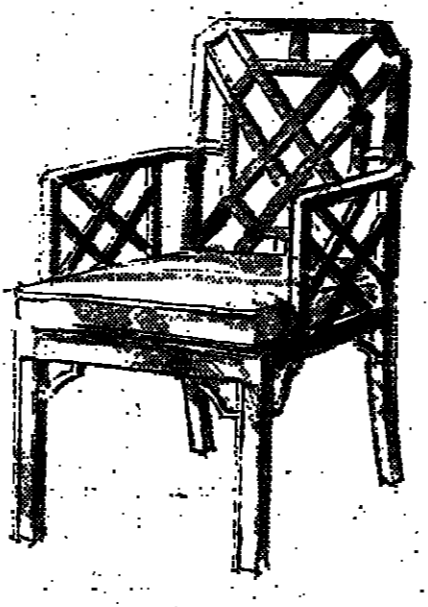
Low back recliner, brown vinyl, 199.



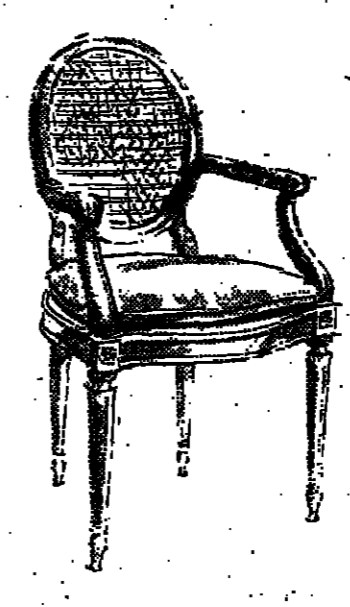
Bamboo style accent chair, 139.



Close-up recliner, Hercolori® plaid, 199.



Fretback Chippendale chair, 139.



Louis XVI oval cane back chair, 139.



Queen Anne wing chair, beige floral/velvet, 199.

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# Scene in East Berlin: Affluence or Sterility, Depending on View

By FLORA LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times

EAST BERLIN, July 2 — Whatever else may or may not be new in the world of Communism, Checkpoint Charlie is still there. The tank-traps, the reinforced batter-proof barriers, the grim-faced guards who make their repeated and meticulous checks and searches are still there in the middle of Berlin.

It is quicker to cross through the hostile worlds that share this divided city by the elevated railway, but then the view from the bridge over the Spree is unavoidable—barbed wire, the freshly plowed strip lined with mine fields, automatic scatter guns, and the wall—gray, grim and unrelenting.

On the Western side, angry on-impudent graffiti are scrawled here and there, but the drips of color on the harsh cement only scream the impotence of their authors. Beyond East Berlin's Alexanderplatz, which was the center of the European Communist conference just concluded, has been rebuilt into a spacious, pleasant mall, modern and fresh, surrounded by shops and offices that could belong to almost any up-to-date city.

Almost. The people are dressed in summer clothes to endure the heat wave that did not respect walls and frontiers. They don't look much different from their cousins in the West, but there were far fewer of them strolling through the streets. Nobody jaywalks. There are no police at every crossing. Pedestrians and drivers watch carefully and obey each gesture. It is the sort of place where you would think of a mad dash or a jump out of line.

Flags but No Slogans

There were flags about. East Germany's black-red-gold and Communist's plain red, and even some Indian flags set out early for Mrs. Indira Gandhi's weekend visit. But it was not the massed regiments of banners of older, more austere days. And there were none of the thumping slogans, the five-story portraits, the obligatory parades that used to proclaim festivals of Communism.

That was because it was not exactly a festival. Nobody was quite sure how to take it. After two years of plodding and sometimes flaring secret arguments, the Communist leaders of Europe were gathered in East Berlin to show that they could still meet together, could still agree on some things, could still consider themselves a special kind of people linked by a special creed.

It had been laid down as one of the conditions of the meeting that Moscow had sought for so long that non-Communist as well as Communist reporters could watch it all, if only by television monitor, and that all the speeches would be freely distributed. There had never been a Communist meeting quite like it, but neither was it like any Western gathering. The monitor, fixed statically on the speaker, retained that last bit of control that might have concealed anything untoward that happened. Nothing did.

Spain's outspoken Communist chief, Santiago Carrillo, who still serves his long exile in Paris, said afterward: "Two years ago, I couldn't have said what I did without provoking howls of protest. They would have thrown me out."

On the opening day, not only all the daily organs of the parties represented but



Checkpoint Charlie, on the western side of the Berlin Wall, being modernized two months ago. The building has stood on Friedrichstrasse for nearly 15 years.

also leading West European papers were on sale in the huge conference press center, which only accredited reporters could enter. But a West Berliner went up to buy The International Herald Tribune and was asked to show her credentials.

"Why?" she asked. "Only journalists are allowed in here anyway."

"You can never be too sure," said the man at the counter. And the next day, when the European papers carried reports on the conference, somehow the Western papers never arrived.

A barman begged a reporter to get him copies of the sharply unorthodox speeches by Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and France's Georges Marchais. He said he was not allowed to pick up the transcripts. When he was told that the East German party paper Neues Deutschland was actually printing all the speeches, even the startling ones, he, too, said, "You can never be sure."

His was the opposite kind of wariness. Even the Communist leaders, reading out their pieces in monotonous, never applauding, never commenting or gossiping in the conference room, seemed unsure of how to behave at the formal ending of the session, which some reporters were allowed to attend.

"They seemed to be wondering whether they were supposed to sing 'The Internationale' as usual, or shake hands or what," said a veteran German party member. They just stood there awkwardly for a moment, and silently went their separate ways.

Mr. Marchais and Mr. Berlinguer had made clear that this strange, unprecedented meeting was also the last of its kind. Any future meetings would have to be less formal, still less redolent of the old rites, they insisted, and should not even try to lay down a statement of common views.

Nobody objected. There seemed so little of the long

By DAVID K. SHIPLER  
Special to The New York Times

EAST BERLIN, July 2 — Americans who live in Moscow become highly sensitive to certain features of Western life, such as good food, stylish clothes, well-stocked stores and political diversity. In time, the threshold of satisfaction drops so far that even a plate of green lettuce or a fragment of free debate can produce embarrassing rhapsodies.

As a result, the journey into Eastern Europe from Moscow is not at all the same as the journey, say, from Paris. When the heads of 29 European parties convened this week in East Berlin, center of the Soviet bloc's most successful Socialism, the city had a modern, abundant and refreshing look, at least to an eye colored by the drabness of Soviet life.

The weather was hot, and with a casual manner unseen in Moscow, Berliners on the streets went about in various states of undress, some men shirtless, some women in skimpy and revealing outfits devoted to a taste for Western fashion.

Along Karl-Marx-Allee, strollers paused to gaze in the vast windows of sumptuous stores heaped with colorful goods and electronic gadgets. From one shop, 20 identical television pictures flickered out toward the sidewalk from a display of 20 television sets. Knots of children drew around, watching.

In the new center of East Berlin, a dazzling neighborhood of finely planned streets, outdoor cafes and attractive apartment houses, couples sat at tables sipping beer from big glasses. Unlike many newly built sections of Soviet cities, with their enormous scale and sterile design, this was a city planner's dream wrought into real concrete and glass, a complex of pleasant arcades, yards, fountains and fountains.

Even the "monolithic unity" so frequently proclaimed in the Soviet press was suspended here. A newsstand in the lobby of the Hotel Berolina, where foreign journalists stayed, sold foreign non-Communist newspapers such as Le Monde, The International Herald Tribune, Paris La Stampa and The Times of London.

At the conference itself, the dissident voices of Yugoslav and some West European Communists seemed at first like a wonderful babble of disagreement, music to a Western ear attuned to argument.

With the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, sitting there, forced to listen, Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist Party, criticized the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Yugoslav President, Marshal Tito affirmed the nonalignment of his country and its independence from the Soviet bloc.

Perhaps most remarkable of all, Santiago Carrillo, exile head of the Spanish Communist Party, declared: "We have become a sort of new church with our martyrs and prophets. For many years, Moscow, where our dreams started to materialize, has been our Rome. We spoke of the Great Socialist October Revolution as if it were our Nativity."

Some 2,000 people attended the conference, a time when we were children. Today we are adults," he continued. "More and more, we are losing the character of a church."

This led one American to quip that Mr. Brezhnev would probably go home, sit down with the Soviet Politburo and say, "Well, I've

seen free speech—and I don't like it."

This heavy dose of candor, combined with Mr. Brezhnev's acknowledgment of the Communist movement, has no center, not even Moscow, seems comforting evidence to the West that Communism, no longer monolithic, no longer an arm of Soviet power, has become less threatening.

But a key question is whether Moscow has really changed its expectations, whether it has modified its self-assumed right to use force if necessary to preserve pro-Soviet governments in Eastern European capitals. To what extent does a Brezhnev speech or a joint document become doctrine?

A visitor making the Westward journey to East Berlin carries with him a strong skepticism born of reading Pravda, Tass, Izvestia and other Soviet propaganda organs that are filled with the slogans of a synthetic world, malleable slogans that can be molded around any eventuality.

Ideology, one learns, is not the rigid dogmatism it is sometimes made out to be in the West. It is not spontaneous, but it is immensely pragmatic, greatly flexible. Backing off from the terms "Marxism-Leninism" and "proletarian internationalism" as the Communist conference did in its final document, may represent some shift in slogans, or even in doctrine.

But what jumps out from the speeches are the points of accord among the Communist leaders here that reaffirmed much of the doctrine of the inevitable clash between capitalism, for example, and Communism as an agent of history.

Even the recalcitrant Communists agreed on strong support for much of Soviet policy in the Middle East, Korea, Angola and elsewhere. And here, of all places, nobody criticized the "wall," which has cut an ugly scar across this city since it was erected by the East Germans 15 years ago.

On close examination, the sparkling new center of East Berlin becomes imitative of the opulent chrome and glass structures that rose in West Berlin and offered an unwelcome contrast.

But in the East, away from the center, the sense of modernity and luxury peels rapidly away. The buildings are dull. Some of their facades are even pitted with shrapnel holes, although most of the rubble, the ruins, the bombed-out apartments that pervaded their places are swaths and patches of manicured lawn, as lush and as green as graves.

On the morning after the conference, a sense of normal life returns to East Berlin. Thirty-one women stand in a line waiting to buy some scarce cherries and strawberries. In the lobby of the Hotel Berolina, the non-Communist foreign papers have been cleared away, piled under a piece of canvas on the floor, no longer for sale. The plainclothes guards at the hotel doors are gone. Now any East German can enter.

## SUDANESE CHARGE 'FOREIGN INVASION'

President Asks U.N. Meeting to Discuss Coup Attempt

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 4 (UPI)—President Gaafar al-Nimeiry today called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the "foreign invasion" he said was behind the weekend attempt to overthrow his regime.

The newspaper Al-Sahafa said that about 300 people were killed and another 300 wounded in fighting Friday and Saturday during the abortive coup.

President Nimeiry said in a speech broadcast by Omdurman Radio that tens of truckloads of foreign invaders had moved into the Sudan through the desert. Describing the invasion as a "barbaric act," the President said hundreds of men, women and children had died in the fighting.

He did not name the nationality of the invaders, but the official radio said the Sudan had ordered its Ambassador to Libya to return to Khartoum immediately.

The coup attempt began at dawn Friday when President Nimeiry returned from a three-week trip to the United States and France. Shooting started minutes after his plane landed and security men whisked him out of an airport side entrance in a car that carried no official markings.

As the car sped away, the airport came under fire from rebel forces who also attacked army headquarters, the presidential palace, the Shagara Camp housing the command of the removed corps, the official Omdurman radio station and other key installations.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in Khartoum yesterday as government forces combed the capital for rebels. Al-Sahafa said some estimates put the number of rebels at 2,000.

Egypt Alerts Forces

CAIRO, July 4 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said Egypt had put its armed forces on alert for possible intervention in the Sudan to support President Nimeiry.

## Ted Shawn's 'Polonia' Is Set at Jacob's Pillow

A revival of Ted Shawn's "Polonia" as well as appearances by Suzanne Farrell and Peter Martins will lead off the current week of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival in Lee, Mass., tomorrow. The festival's season runs through Aug. 21.

Under the direction of Norman Walker, the 44-year-old summer festival has returned to a format of combining the presentation of international stars with performances by young dancers studying at the festival's school.

This week's program, which runs through Saturday, will include the season's first appearance by these dancers, the Jacob's Pillow Dancers. Mr. Walker has revived "Polonia," a work for six men created by the late Mr. Shawn, the founder of the festival. Miss Farrell and Mr. Martins will dance the duet from George Balanchine's "Agon" and also his "Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux."

On the same program, the Joyce Trisler Dance Company will perform Miss Trisler's "Four Against the Gods" and Rael Lamb's "Butterfly." Annabelle Gamson will present dances by Isadora Duncan.

The schedule for the remainder of the festival is as follows:

July 21-22 Maria Alba Serrano Dance Company with Luis Rivera, Roberto Lopez and Nilsa Perez  
July 23-24 Nilsa Perez Dance Theatre  
July 25-26 Emily Farrell, Charles Meyer, Michael Fox and David Jacob's Pillow Dancers  
July 27-28 Ballette Ballet Company with Ted Shawn  
Aug. 1-14 Ted Shawn, Maria Alba Serrano Dance Company, Charles Meyer and Bob Sawyer, Classical Pas de Deux, Jacob's Pillow Dancers

The Robber  
The Robber the musical play season by the party at the Hotel for 18 parties return to Broadway musical production Oct. 6 at a time announced. Based on Weitz's novel, it has book and lyrics by Uhry and music and arranged by Waldman. Michael John Houseman and Harley are production arrangements with Company.

The new production unites the original Gerald Freedman Donald Saddler and pher Jeanne By designer. Donald scenic design by F. Segal, light by the cast is by Bostwick, Rh and Barbara I Broadway.

Bridegroom  
Bridegroom will run of six Center Theatre Taper Forum 1 15.

Mr. Freedman appointed co-producer with Mr. How Acting Company.

CBS Agony  
Yale Drama  
For the fourth year, CBS is grant of \$100,000 School of Drama a year's Yale for four national writers wrights develop for eventual Yale or other experimenting plays.

The grant is a \$1,000 CBS school's most student playwright produced during



## Polish Food-Price Riots Reflect Nation's Economic Ills

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 4 — The recent collapse of Poland's plans to raise food prices is seen by Western analysts as underscoring increasingly serious economic and social problems.

It is a sign that a nation whose expectations of better living standards are exceeding the Government's ability to deliver.

The protests against the proposed price changes, which would have put the overall cost of food up 40 percent and some items as high as 100 percent, ranged from street demonstrations and sit-down strikes to railway tracks halting the Paris-Warsaw express.

The violence of the reaction is explained by official Polish statistics that show food costs representing as much as half of the income of some of the families of some lower paid workers.

Within 24 hours of announcing the increases, the Government rescinded them, and the protests died away. But Western analysts say there are significant implications in the episode for the Polish people.

They point to the pattern of protests and regime changes that has already etched itself in postwar Polish history.

In 1956, what was then considered a reformist regime led by Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power after riots in Poznan, marked by the cry "bread and freedom." Food price riots in December 1970 led to the re-

placement of Mr. Gomulka, whose regime had become increasingly repressive, by Edward Giersek.

The pattern has tended to repeat itself because of the nature of Communist economics. Prices are set by five-year plans and frozen over the period. The jolt comes in trying to bring the prices eventually into line and reduce the state subsidies that would free scarce resources for investments that would raise living standards in the future.

When Mr. Giersek came to power in 1971, the Soviet Union came to the rescue by giving him the equivalent of \$100 million in gold to strengthen Poland's economic foundations.

But now because of food shortages and general economic mismanagement, the Soviet Union has its own problems and has in effect served notice that it cannot come to Poland's aid again.

This was a conclusion drawn by Western analysts after reading Leonid I. Brezhnev's address last week to the meeting of European Communist parties in East Berlin. Long passages in the speech by the Soviet leader catalogued his country's economic ills.

Poland has been borrowing heavily in the West to buy capital equipment and finance a trade deficit with non-Communist countries that ran last year, according to calculations of private bankers, at \$2.5 billion compared with \$1.5 billion in 1974.

The bankers estimate the overall Polish external debt at \$6 billion, which is the highest in the Soviet bloc after the Soviet Union itself.

While Poland is still able to borrow in the West—its latest borrowings were \$140 million for the state inorganic chemical industries and \$20 million for the state steamship enterprise—Western bankers report that interest charges will probably rise.

Western bankers and diplomats suggest that the Giersek regime may now try to find a scapegoat for the latest mishap and introduce a more flexible pricing system.

"There will certainly be price increases," a banker in Vienna commented. He added that the regime may try to camouflage the increases when they come by combining the package with some lower prices and wage increases.

Mr. Giersek said in a televised speech last Friday that a modified version of the price increases would come after nationwide consultations with workers.

Letter by Intellectuals

"We want to discuss it further in the mass media, in meetings and consultations in factories and plants," said Mr. Giersek. "We desire a frank, open dialogue with constructive propositions that will be taken into consideration by the Government in working out a modified version of the price increases."

An indication of Government willingness to get a broader discussion going was shown, according to diplomatic sources, in the appearance in the state-controlled press of an open letter commenting on the latest developments. It was signed by 11 Polish intellectuals, including one man, Jacek Kuron, who had been jailed after signing a similar open letter to the party in the 1960's.

The new letter speaks of a "serious ailment" in Polish society, warns that troubles may occur if the Government does not engage in a "real dialogue" with the people, but at the same time praises the Government for showing caution in the latest episode.

The letter attests to the popularity of Mr. Giersek, who had been party leader in the Katowice coal district before succeeding Mr. Gomulka and who is still believed to command solid worker support.

"The people like Giersek," a diplomat in Vienna commented, "because unlike Gomulka he finishes the projects he starts."

The weekly newspaper Polityka termed the contemplated price increases the greatest changes in the price structure in Poland in a generation. Yet Western analysts note, the Government did not attempt to carry out a serious dialogue with workers, who have become better educated, and according to Polityka, more interested in taking a share in running the country.

## FAVORS TO AIR FORCE TRACED TO AEROJET

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—Aerojet General Corporation provided free transportation, food, drink and lodging to Air Force officers and civilians responsible for granting Government contracts.

The outings included rides on corporate jets to football games in California, where Aerojet also paid for game tickets and related expenses.

The Defense Department said today that it discovered in March that at least two Air Force officers had accepted favors from Aerojet, which makes rocket engines.

"These allegations came to our attention during our continuing inquiry into the standards of conduct of Department of Defense personnel," a Pentagon spokesman said.

Besides the military officers, civilian employees of the Federal Government also accepted favors from the corporation. The Pentagon said that none of its civilian employees were under investigation.

Aerojet, of El Monte, Calif., is an affiliate of the General Tire and Rubber Company. It consented May 10 to Federal charges of maintaining a slush fund, making foreign payoffs and illegal campaign contributions to United States politicians.

## Boarding Schedule

The warships and sailing vessels that paraded up the Hudson yesterday will play host at piers from midtown Manhattan and Hoboken, south to Clifton, N.J.

Boarding will be from 1 to 4 P.M. with United States warships and most sailing vessels receiving visitors. Following are the locations of the ships:

PIER 87, West 57th Street: Seven naval ships of the United States, Israel, France, the Dominican Republic and West Germany.

PIER 92, West 52d Street: The three-masted bark Sagres II of Portugal, nine naval ships from Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden and Portugal, and seven other ships, including the Creidine of Ireland.

PIER 90, West 50th Street: The tall ship Juan Sebastian de Elcano of Spain, a 308-foot four-masted topsail schooner; seven naval vessels of the United States, Canada, Peru, Venezuela and Spain, and 10 other ships.

PIER 88, West 48th Street: Three tall ships, six naval vessels of the United States, Denmark, Italy, Japan and West Germany and 10 other ships. The tall ships are the 330-foot bark Amerigo Vesputi of Italy, the 257-foot bark Gorch Fock of West Germany and the 291-foot Dar Pomorza of Poland, a full-rigged three-masted schooner.

PIER 86, West 46th Street: Four tall ships, three naval vessels of Japan, Norway and Turkey, and nine other vessels. The tall ships are the three-masted bark Gloria of Colombia, the 301-foot full-rigged Libina and the 30 Esmeralda of C

PIER 84, W Two tall ships, sels of Austr France, and t three-masted Rumania and barkentine Gaz the United States PIER 76, Ve Streets: 51 ve tions large and the Erika of S PIER 59, W 25 ships, most States.

PIER 40, Street: Eight r the United Stat and Egypt.

PIER 15, the Seaport: The rigged Christian way the 253-Danmark of three-masted United States a ing ship, the Church of Full PIER 16, Gre United States v

BROOKLYN, Pier: Six vessel and at the old Yard, one Unie NEW JERSEY States naval ve Hoboken: Six ship two other Uni sels, are at the Terminal in Bay STATEN ISLA United States r at Pier 21 in Clu

## A French Bishop Continues Defiance, Holds Mass in Latin

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, July 4—A Roman Catholic Bishop who has openly defied the Vatican proclaimed today his resolve to continue to fight against the departures from traditional rites and customs introduced after Ecumenical Council Vatican II.

Bishop Marcel Lefebvre, a 70-year-old Frenchman, spoke softly in a sermon in which he compared his opposition to the "mass" he said had reached the highest levels of the church to the struggle between David and Goliath.

The Bishop spoke at an old-style Latin mass held in Geneva in defiance of a ban decreed by Bishop Pierre-Marie, whose diocese includes Geneva.

Some 2,000 people attended the mass said by Denis Roche, who was one of the 13 priests ordained by Bishop Lefebvre last week despite formal orders from the Vatican not to proceed with the ordinations. Bishop Marie denied Mr. Roche any right to exercise priestly functions and forbade all Catholics to attend the mass that was held today.

Francois Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris, similarly outlawed a mass said in Paris yesterday by a Frenchman who was also ordained by Bishop Lefebvre at his "Ecole Internationale Seminaire" in the village of Econe in southwestern Switzerland.

Mother and Child Die in Fire

POMPADRO BEACH, Fla., July 4 (UPI)—A mother and daughter died and five other members of their family were injured in a dawn fire at their home today. The dead were Jane D. Maria, 32 years old, and her daughter, Mary 9.

GIVE REAL GRASS SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

## Music: Philharmonic Plays to

Ends 32-Concert Tour in Sheep Meadow

By JOHN ROCKWELL

Undaunted by revolutionary volleys of firecrackers and the intractability of its own new sound system, the New York Philharmonic gave a free, all-American Bicentennial concert last night on Central Park's Sheep Meadow for a crowd estimated by the police at from 50,000 to 60,000 people.

When Leonard Bernstein gave the downbeat on "The Star-Spangled Banner" at 8:37 P.M., the sky was rosy and clear and a perfect half-moon hung in the sky over the stage.

In all, Mr. Bernstein appeared in three capacities—conductor, composer (of the Symphonic Dances from his "West Side Story") and piano soloist (for Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue"). The rest of the program consisted of William Schuman's "American Festival" Overture, Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" and Gershwin's "An American in Paris," with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" the encore.

Although Mr. Bernstein restrained himself from adding

the narrator's choral to his list of Fourth of July feats (William Warfield, who handled that task nobly), he had narrated something earlier in the day—the Declaration of Independence at Battery Park at 9 A.M.

"I got up at 6 A.M. in order to get to Gracie Mansion by 7:45 in order to go down the East River with Mayor Beame in order to get to Battery Park," the conductor said backstage. "I read the entire Declaration. Not a few lines Marian Anderson. Not excerpts like Rockefeller. It. With comments.

"Then we went to a friend's house on Riverside Drive to see the ships. I even managed a little nap, and here I am, still going, like a wind-up conductor doll."

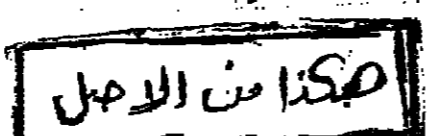
He didn't conduct like a doll, however—the performances were full of vigorous spirit. More spirit than fitness, perhaps, but that made a workable musical metaphor for the Bicentennial all by itself.

All went normally until just before Mr. Warfield was due to orate, when the stage-right sound tower of the new Philharmonic shares with the Metropolitan Opera erupted into a rude cacophony of electronic protestations. The

Bernstein i on All-Am musicians stay for five minutes continued with tower alone. Th was corrected the intermission

Larry King Marshall King which built the said the proba "variable notz inate feedback Last night was the orchestra's new facilities, the failure of and sounded ver full and abou colored in the night hope for.

The concert presentation of Corporation, the Goldman Found partnership of the State Council and the National for the Arts. It a concert of the seven-week, 30-c seven-week, 30-c pean and Ameri which nothing b American con played.



Ted Shawn's... Is Set at Jacob...

Mamet's Plays Shed Masculinity Myth

DAVID FRASER Mamet, a young playwright, has a reputation...



David Alan Mamet

When he was writing "Sexual Perversity" in Chicago in 1973...

and Death play, Mr. Mamet in an interview in London...

ter] Bernie Litko says to Danny influences his behavior, you know, that women are broads...

And the words that Joan says to her friend Deborah: men are problematical creatures...

Blunt language? "There's a lot of vicious language in the play," Mr. Mamet said...

Chicago, Mr. Mamet said, he has worked closely with the Goodman Theater Company...

little girl or this girl. That's a lot more insidious than calling somebody a vicious whore...

What is not directly dealt with, Mr. Mamet explained, are the myths that men "go through."

"You have to sleep with every woman that you see, have a new car every two years—sheer utter nonsense."

Chicago is home, Mr. Mamet explained. He loves Chicago, hunted pool and Ping-Pong there...

Among other current projects, Mr. Mamet is completing a children's play commissioned by the New York State Council on the Arts...

throughout the month, the church is presenting regular performances of "The American Dream" described as a musical metaphor...

women's liberation movement with turning "my head around a lot."

He added: "Women have babies, they have the menstrual period, for god's sake, they have children, they have something to do with the universe."

When he was writing "Sexual Perversity" in Chicago in 1973 at the Organic Theater...

David Mamet, born Nov. 30, 1947, talks in terms of a few years being a long time. He has been teaching acting and playwriting since he was 21...

Chicago, Mr. Mamet said, he has worked closely with the Goodman Theater Company and the St. Nicholas Theater Company...

Chicago is home, Mr. Mamet explained. He loves Chicago, hunted pool and Ping-Pong there...

Among other current projects, Mr. Mamet is completing a children's play commissioned by the New York State Council on the Arts...

throughout the month, the church is presenting regular performances of "The American Dream" described as a musical metaphor...

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 9. For Sports Today, see page 10.

Hurok presents RUSSIAN FESTIVAL produced and staged by Igor Moiseyev

Mostly Mozart Tonight SOLD OUT

LET MY PEOPLE COME ASEXUAL MUSICAL

TONIGHT AT 8:00 AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE

NEIL SIMON'S CALIFORNIA SUITE OPENED JOYOUSLY AND TRIUMPHANTLY!

"PAL JOEY" HAPPENS TO BE ONE OF MY FAVORITE MUSICALS!

HOL. MAT. TODAY AT 3 P.M. NEXT TO "A CHORUS LINE" VERY GOOD EDDIE

Theater Puts Poetry Into 'Lilas'

KISSELGOFF ballets of Antoinette company repository of a heart choreographer and we in are the richer



Antony Tudor

et built around turtive duets by ex-lovers, and what was so impressive about Saturday's cast was the way it caught this balance.

Miss Kirkland in particular, has acquired a new artistic maturity in her performances this season. There was a certain melodramatic tone to her Caroline, the heroine, and it was actually, the right tone because it clarified every emotional nuance of the choreography.

Mr. Prinz was excellent in the same way as her lover, Miss D'Antonio's dancing

conveyed the dramatic desperation of the forsaken mistress with fine impact, while Mr. Young, as her former lover, showed us that an apparently minor role is really a major one.

On the same program, Miss D'Antonio and Ted Kivitt gave the "Don Quixote" pas de deux their usual exciting performance. And Dennis Nahal's "Brahms Quintet" had the novelty of Kirk Peterson's excellently-styled debut in the third section's duet with Marianna Tcherkassky.

GOING OUT Guide

OWN New who may have local concerts of Newport jazz attend the final night at 9 o'clock, at Basie heads a his orchestra and the forthcoming rade du Jazz Festival French Riviera event is scheduled around of Roseland y, 239 West 52nd ying the jazz comund for Nice arer, Vic Dickenson, vivier, Sweets Ediois Jacquet and s. Tickets tonight sible at Roseland ew York Sheraton

For some time Miss Hudson has been appearing in Broadway's "Very Good Eddie."

KING AND COUNTRY The venerable Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, is a favorite visiting spot for pedestrians and workers in the downtown business area for both meditation and reflections on history, along with the picturesque strolls afforded by the historic graveyard. Trinity also has a reputation for being in the forefront of new church music, dating back to 1770, when the structure housed the American premiere of Handel's "Messiah."

THEATER DIRECTORY

THEATER DIRECTORY listing Broadway, Off-Broadway, and other theaters with showtimes and ticket information.

Bachelor's friend The New York Times News, Sports, Fashion, Finance. Where the action is. All you need to know to get going in the morning.

Concert

American Symphony in Rousing Holiday Fare

By PETER G. DAVIS

For this inveterate observer of New York's summertime open-air concerts, it looked as if the odds were against the American Symphony's appearance in Battery Park last night. What chance had a mere orchestra against several million people still milling in the area after the afternoon operation...

The entire ambience, in fact, had a friendly hometown flavor—families, couples, children all seemed to be enjoying themselves at an old-fashioned Fourth of July band concert, the sort of vanished Americana togetherness one sees now only in early July Garland movies.

Mr. Gould wisely chose a selection of short pieces, by turns tuneful and rousing, some of which outstayed its welcome. Copland, Sousa, Gershwin, Gotschalk, Bagley and Mr. Gould himself were the representative composers, and the orchestra played a better than average amplification system.

Boy, 12, Has Plague
Española, N.M., July 4 (UPI)—A 12-year-old boy from Hernandez, N.M., has been hospitalized with the plague, health officials said today. Officials said the youth apparently contracted the disease from fleas carried by domestic animals. It was the fifth case of plague reported in New Mexico this year.

GIVE REAL GRASS SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

Walter Reade Theatres THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT PART 2 12:20, 2:40, 5:15, 7:25, 9:45 ZIEFFELD / 6th Ave. & 54th St.

THE OLD GUN 12.2.4.6.8.10 CORDNEY / 3rd Ave. at 58th St.

LAST DAY OF THE LAST WOMAN 12.2.4.6.8.10 FINE ARTS / 59th St. at P.M.A.

THE OMEN 12.2.4.6.8.10 34th St. EAST / Near 2nd Ave.

MURDER BY DEATH 12.2.4.6.8.10 11th St. / 17th St. at 7th Ave.

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WALT DISNEY SUMMER FILM FESTIVAL NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN ALL CARTOON FEATURE AND WALT DISNEY'S DUMBO NOW ONE WEEK ONLY AT THESE DISNEY FESTIVAL THEATRES

Gene Shalit, NBC-TV: "The wittiest mystery movie in years." MURDER BY DEATH NOW AT COLUMBIA PREMIERE THEATRES

MURDER BY DEATH NOW AT COLUMBIA PREMIERE THEATRES

MATURE, SOPHISTICATED EROTICA! Sarah Miles Kris Kristofferson The sailor who fell from grace with the sea

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Planning a trip? Next week, next month, next year? Explore the world of vacation possibilities.

THE OLD GUN (LE VEUX FUSIL) I RECOMMEND 'THE OLD GUN' WITH UNQUALIFIED ENTHUSIASM, FOR IT IS ONE OF THE YEAR'S BEST MOTION PICTURES.

MUSIC RADIO CITY HALL MICHAEL CAINE JAMES CAAN ELLIOTT GOULD DIANE KEATON HARRY AND WALTER GO TO NEW YORK

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT Part 2

Red Carpet Theatres

HEADMASTER starring JAMIE GILLIS And 11 of the Country's Hottest Male Stars

THE BIG BUS

THE TENANT A Paramount Picture in Color

REDFORD/HOFFMAN ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST

PAUL NEWMAN HONOLULU

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MANDINGO

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN

THE MAN WHO TOOK THE TRAIN

THE BIG

THE MAN WHO TOOK THE TRAIN

THEY CAME FROM WIT

THEY CAME FROM WIT

VERONICA

VERONICA

Small advertisement at bottom left.

Small advertisement at bottom center.

Small advertisement at bottom right.







MONDAY, JULY 5, 1976

Two Share Top Award In Jumping



Carrying an imitation of the Liberty Bell rolls into Shea Stadium. Numbers on 'players' uniforms form "1776"

# Mets Divide Pair With Cubs; Winning Streak Is Ended at 10

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

The sun set on the New York Mets' 10-game winning streak about the same time it did on the nation's Bicentennial celebration yesterday evening as they dropped the second half of a doubleheader to the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, at Shea Stadium.

The Mets won the first game, 9-4, to make it 10 in a row—their longest winning streak since 1972. The Cubs, who had lost nine in a row over the same span, did not allow a repetition in the nightcap.

Having suffered patiently a long train of abuses and usurpations—six of the 10 Met victories were at Chicago's expense—the Cubs arose in the second game with the help of New York errors. The most picturesque of the Met contributions to the Chicago cause was a series of fluffs that allowed two runs to score on a sacrifice bunt.

As befits a man whose team has won 10 of its last 11 games, Joe Frazier, the Mets' manager, was philosophical afterward.

"Oh well, I guess we were due for one of those," he said. "We didn't play good at all in that second game, did we?"

There were 25,032 people in the stands, a disappointing turnout for the Mets' management in view of the team's winning ways and the pleasant holiday weather. Included in the crowd were 6,000 members of the Nichiren Shoshu (True Buddhism) Academy, a sect that is having its annual American convention in the city.

More than 1,000 members of the group, allied with the Japanese Sokka Gakkai movement, provided a vast Bicentennial pageant between games. There were dancing girls and doughboys, barn dances, balloons and a 27-minute revue of American history from Paul Revere to George M. Cohan. Between innings, other adherents performed Tahitian and flamenco dances on the dugout roofs.

The Mets' attack in the first game was hardly awesome, though it produced nine runs. Against six Chicago pitchers, they got six hits, eight walks and had one hit batsman.

After four innings, they had a 5-1 lead by virtue of five walks given up by Bill Bonham, the Cubs' starter. Rick Monday gave the Cubs some momentary hope in the fifth with an authoritative two-run homer, a shot that hit the bottom of the scoreboard in right-center.

Craig Swan, the Mets' starter, departed after six innings, and Skip Lockwood provided three innings of impeccable relief—nine up, nine down.

Lockwood, who had pitched a hitless inning against the Cubs on Saturday, said he

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

# Forego Favored; Velasquez Wins 5

horses instead of a third in the six-furlong race. Lachesis was fourth and the even-money favorite, Honorable Miss, the topweight at 125 pounds, last Alpine Lass was scratched.

Red Cross, winner of the Regret Handicap, went off the second choice and paid \$5.40 for \$2. The 4-year-old daughter of Delta Judge has won five of six starts this year.

Velasquez scored with Adam's Action, \$7.20; At Timberline, \$10.60; Fleet Victory, \$5.20; Stage Luck, \$7.60, and But Never Sunday, \$10.40.

The giant Forego, who has earned \$1,278,236 with 26 victories in 43 career starts, is bidding to become the fourth to sweep the difficult handicap triple. It hasn't been done since Kelso turned the trick 15 years ago. Before that Tom Fool did it in 1953 and Whisk Broom II back in 1913.

Forego will carry 134 pounds in the mile and three-sixteenths Suburban, spotting his five rivals from nine to 20 pounds. Nevertheless, he is likely to be the even-money choice to win and

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

# Woman Skipper's Feat

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4 (AP) — Claire Francis of England became the first woman and 13th finisher today in the trans-Atlantic single-handed yacht race. She said she had been lucky to miss icebergs and called this her last solo race.

The 28-year-old sailor, who weighs less than 100 pounds, said, "From now on it's going to be cruising with two-plus people on board." She sailed Robertson's Golly, a 38-foot sloop.

Miss Francis crossed the finish line off Brenton Reef Light Tower at 9:52 A.M. giving her an elapsed time of 29 days 2 hours 52 minutes. This was eight days better than her single-handed crossing three years ago.

On her northern route, she said, she narrowly missed three big icebergs in the fog. "If I hadn't believed in providence before that, I believed it afterward," she said.

Her time and the handicap put her in second place in the Jester Class. First place in that class in corrected time was held by Kazimierz Jaworski of Poland.

# Yanks Beat Indians, 4-3, to Lead by 9

By THOMAS ROGERS

CLEVELAND, July 4—The Yankees, who have a special reverence for the past and its bounties, observed the Bicentennial in the manner of their forefathers tonight, turning back the challenge of the Indians with a 4-3 victory before a crowd of 62,504 in Cleveland Stadium.

After losing the opener of the series on Thursday night, the Yankees took the next three games to push their lead in the American League's Eastern Division to nine games. If baseball lore, which says that the top team on Independence Day will be in the same place at the season's end is true, the Yankees are in fine shape.

As in the two previous games, they struck quickly for a sizable lead and then hung on to win. A three-run rally in the second inning and one tally in the sixth were just enough to overcome three Cleveland home runs—two by Rico Carty and one by George Hendrick. Carty's second clout came while the designated hitter was leading off the ninth, and persuaded Manager Billy Martin to call for Sparky Lyle.

The left-handed reliever specialist did the job. He picked up his 16th save by retiring Charlie Spikes on a long fly to left. Hendrick on a ground-

er and, after issuing a base on balls to Buddy Bell, Frank Robinson on a fielder's choice grounder to shortstop. Robinson, the Cleveland manager, put himself in a tough spot, batting for Alan Ashby. But he could not overpower Lyle.

Dock Ellis started for the Yankees. He pitched well except for the three home-run balls he served. Hendrick connected for his 15th in the second and Carty walloped his seventh and eighth in the sixth and ninth. Cleveland managed only three other hits off Ellis, who picked up his ninth triumph against four losses.

The Yankees collected only eight hits off Jackie Brown,

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

**EXCHANGE**  
see your ad call ON 5-3311

**VOLVO** Win by 3 Strokes

WUKEE, July 4 (AP) — Hill shot a three-69 and held off by Johnny Jacobs to win the "Greater Milwaukee" tournament today, leading by four over three rounds, with an 18-under-270 to earn the \$26,000. Jacobs finished at 67 for Sneed finished at 70.

Hill and Sneed tied with Gelberger, whose 63 tied the record.

Year-old Hill was throughout the 72-hole tournament. His other rounds were 77 and 68, and he four bogeys on the Tuckaway course.

His 13th victory in the tour and his last year's Sahara. The first-place edge he 1976 earnings of \$70,195 and his earnings to \$392,429, set in the history of professional golfers.

ed his first nine in 34, then went on the tournament strokes ahead of Sneed with a 12.

ayed the 13th hole, birdied Nos. 12 close within three the lead before lined momentum lie on No. 14. He is victory with a he last-hole, held

ing off a charge by Jacobs, who finished with three consecutive birdies.

Hill's 18-under total was the second best sub-par total for a tournament this year. Jack Nicklaus, one of many pros who skipped this tournament to prepare for the British Open, won the tournament Players Championship with a 19-under 269. The lowest winning score on the tour this year was 268, 16 under, by both Bob Gilder at Phoenix and Al Gelberger at Greensboro.

Scores on Page 13:

# Red Smith

## A Lady Who Was Wit' Ketchel

"Stanley Ketchel was 24 years old when he was fatally shot in the back by the common-law husband of the lady who was cooking his breakfast." That was the opening sentence of a magazine piece by John Lerner, and it says here it is not possible to write a better lead. Stanley Ketchel, the Michigan Assassin, was middleweight champion of the world and when Wilson Mizner, writer, wit and con man, heard that he had been shot dead he said: "Start counting 10 over him. He'll get up."

Not so many years ago, the statement, "I was wit' Ketchel," was the proudest boast in the fight mobs. There aren't many left to make that boast today, and the quiet beauty of La Jolla, Calif., seems an unlikely place to encounter one who can. Nevertheless, Mrs. John B. Sebree, who lives there beside the sea, was wit' Ketchel briefly, as she tells in this small memoir.

"Mr. Paxton's undertaking establishment was a small wooden building on South Street a block and a half from the public square in Springfield, then a small town in southern Missouri in our early growing-up days it had a grim fascination for my brother Bob and me, although as yet none of our family or friends had travelled to that bourne from which no voyager returns.

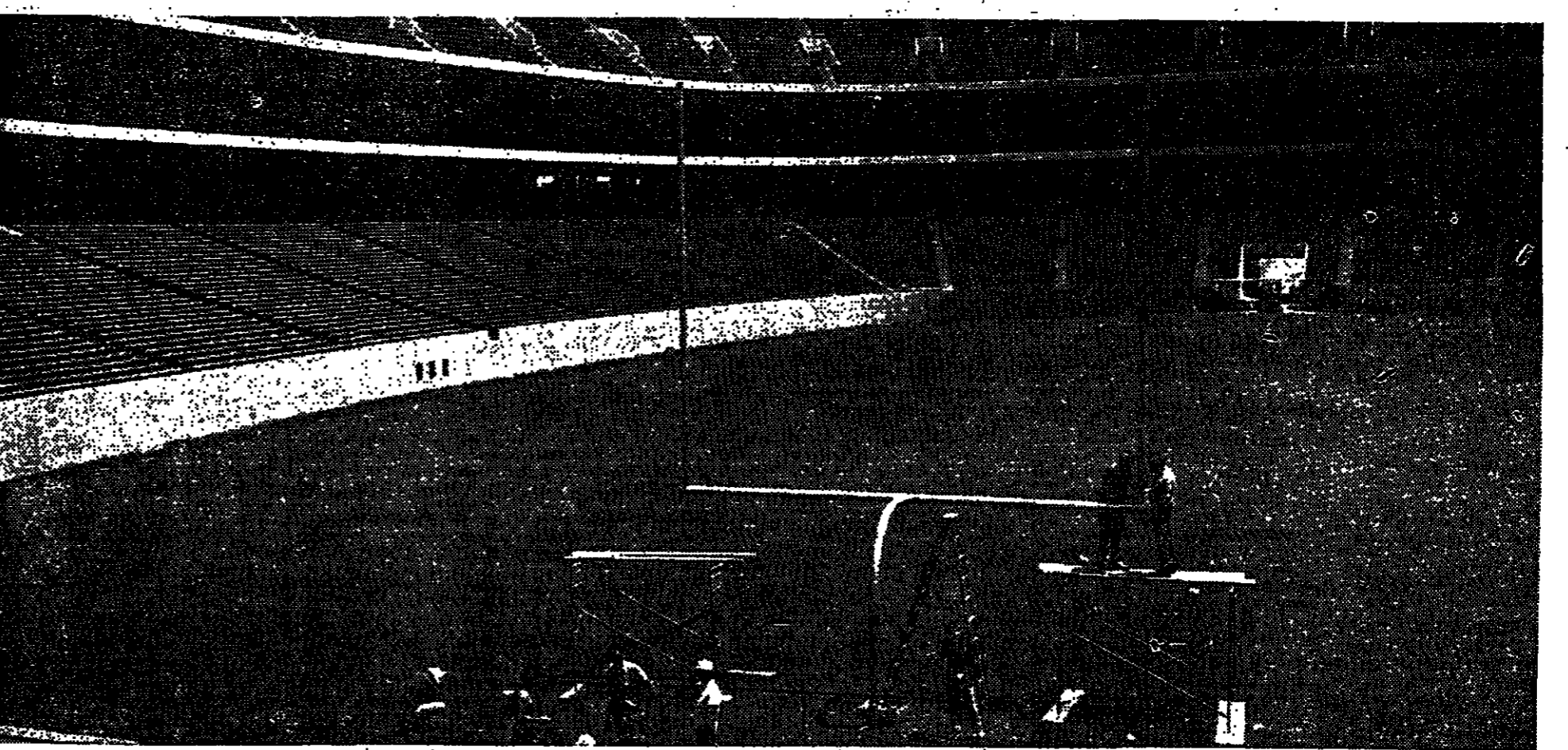
"Mr. Paxton himself was a kindly, friendly and cordial man who had little competition in his chosen field and, as far as anyone knew, had never had a dissatisfied customer. He always wore a frock coat and top hat and was somehow able to perform his professional duties and join with the bereaved by shedding a few tears, which comforted the forlorn.

"Barely old enough to read in 1910, I translated for my younger brother the sign on Mr. Paxton's door which said, 'Please wipe your feet before coming in to see the dead man.' We wiped the evidence of the muddy street from our Sunday shoes and opened the door. We were greeted by Mr. Paxton and a small gathering, including a few of our contemporaries, and were invited into the next room for a long last look at our friend stretched out on a marble slab.

Young Man With Lion

"We had been launched off towards Sunday School, but as soon as we were out of sight Bob said we should skip it that day and find out if they would let us in at Mr. Paxton's to see Stanley Ketchel. The idea appealed to me but I pointed out that we might run the chance of a spanking. He agreed but thought it would be well worth it. So we took a calculated risk, turned the corner and bypassed the church.

"Stanley Ketchel was our friend. We didn't quite understand what it meant to be a world champion prizefighter, but we understood perfectly a resplendent, hearty young man who often visited a friend in the next block and passed our house daily leading a live lion cub on a



A HOME AT LAST: One of the goal posts is set in place in the new 76,500-seat stadium of the Giants at East Rutherford, N.J., team's first real home in its 51-year history

# Get into Long Johns.

More tobacco than other 120s.

Long Johns give you extra tobacco as well as extra length. Extra flavor. Extra puffs.

Same price as 100s.

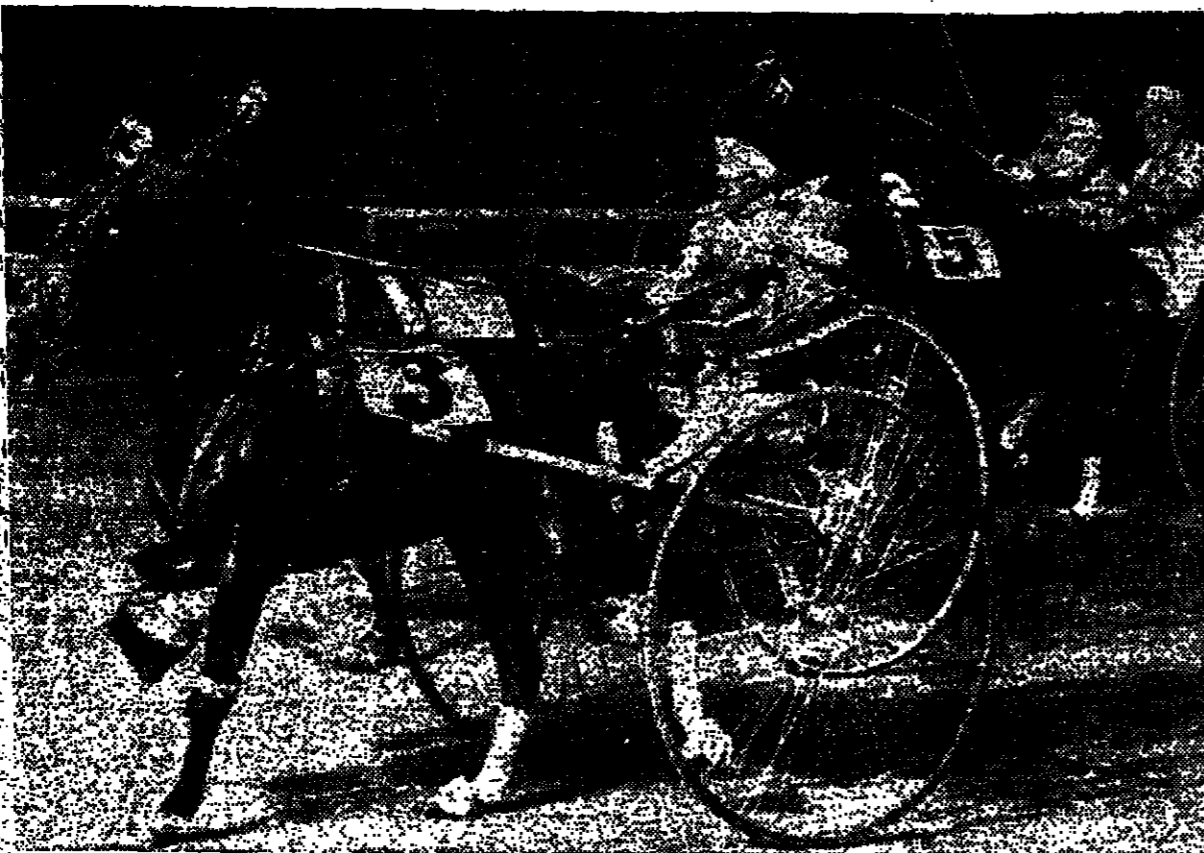
Also in Menthol.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

20 FILTER CIGARETTES



Bridge: ...



t of Roosevelt Raceway's Bicentennial celebration, a race between high-wheel sulkes was held after the fourth race Saturday night. Queen's Bride (3), Buddy Gilmour driving, was the winner.

### Mare in Foal to Trot in International

JAM GOLDAPER  
ong time, the Roosevelt Raceway has attracted attention partly because of the idiosyncrasies of the horses who have sown its history. Jamin, who had a r artichokes, and who required his n, a goat to share

### ion, Gerry Inducted in the Hall of Fame

HAEL STRAUSS  
The rules require a candidate to be engaged in the sport for 25 years before becoming eligible. Filion has been in harness racing for 23 years.

### ks Top ans and 1 by 9

for his 12th hit 21 times at bat. crowd, some display of fire the game, ran the series to 182,500, best in Cleveland 1948, a three-game and here drew a total

### Aqueduct Race Charts

Table with multiple columns for race details including race number, time, and horse names. Includes sub-sections for 'CLEVELAND (A)', 'WINS TOURNEY', and 'Sulkes Golf'.

### High Tides Around New York

Table showing tide data for various locations around New York, including dates and times for high and low tides.

### Miss Palmer Triumphs By Stroke

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 4 (AP)—Sandra Palmer made 12-foot birdie puts on the 11th and 16th holes and fired a par 71 on the final round today to capture the \$50,000 Bloomington Bicentennial Classic women's golf tournament.

### Forego Favored Today

Continued From Page 11  
move into sixth place on the career earnings list. John Greer's Foolish Pleasure, second top-weight at 125 pounds, is expected to provide the steepest opposition to Forego.

### Atlas Van Lines Hydroplane Victor

MADISON, Ind., July 4 (AP)—Bill Muncey drove Atlas Van Lines to victory today in the 28th Madison Regatta and the Indiana Governor's Cup for unlimited hydroplanes.

### Aiken Is Polo Victor

BETHPAGE, L.I., July 4—Butch Butterworth scored five goals and Adje von Gontard added three as the Aiken polo team of South Carolina defeated Bethpage today, 11-7, in the Southeastern Amateur 12-goal tournament at Bethpage State Park.

### Roosevelt Entries

Table listing horse entries for the Roosevelt race track, including names, jockeys, and odds.

### Books of The Times

### Man of the Mean Streets

By RICHARD R. LINGEMAN  
THE LIFE OF RAYMOND CHANDLER. By Frank MacShane. Illustrated. 306 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. \$12.50.  
Raymond Chandler was a detective-story writer who thought he exceeded the genre. Like Dashiell Hammett, his acknowledged equal, he was a serious craftsman who took the form and infused it with wider accomplishments as well as an unusual American voice.

### Fifth Marine Wins Derby

CHICAGO, July 4 (AP)—Fifth Marine, the even-money favorite, took the lead from Skerry Night after five furlongs today and won the 66th running of the \$132,400 American Derby at Arlington Park.

### List of Recently Published Books

Table listing recently published books with titles, authors, and publishers.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Edited by WILL WENG.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE. Table listing the solutions for the crossword puzzle from the previous page.

# The New York Times

Founded in 1851  
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1923  
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1925-1961  
OSWALD E. BRITTON, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher  
JOHN B. OAKES, Editorial Page Editor  
FRED REICHLINGER, Assistant Editorial Page Editor  
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Managing Editor  
SEYMOUR TOFFER, Deputy Managing Editor  
ARTHUR GELB, Assistant Managing Editor  
PETER MILLONIS, Assistant Managing Editor  
JACK ROSENTHAL, Associate Editor  
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor  
CLIFTON DANIEL, Associate Editor  
MAX FRANKEL, Associate Editor  
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor

## 200 and a Day

The wake of the magnificent tall ships and their flotilla of escort vessels has faded into the choppy waters of the harbor after a breathtaking spectacle. So it will be with the idealism of this Bicentennial if we, the people of the United States, fail in conscious effort to sustain and broaden the vision of our forefathers.

It is a telling—and regrettable—point about the spirit in which the nation approached these anniversary celebrations that no significant tangible symbol will be left behind, for the betterment of the national life, the well being of its citizens. A wide variety of enduring public improvements had been proposed to mark our revolution at 200 years; but none came to fruition.

But regrets on this point need not be excessive, for no tangible monument could embody what our revolution was all about. It is only we ourselves, and the generations ahead for whom we are preparing the way, who can do that. The ideals of independence, individual liberty, equality of justice and of opportunity and democratic government under law—these ideals can be sustained only through the unceasing vigilance and effort of those now alive and yet unborn.

Four score and seven years after the men in Philadelphia raised the banner of freedom, another great American stood at the cemetery of a Pennsylvania battlefield and spoke the challenge of our continuing revolution: "It is for us the living . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work . . . thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. . . . That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

## Response to Terror

When there is no enforcement of lawful behavior, those afflicted will take the law into their own hands. So it was this weekend at Uganda's Entebbe Airport, so it continues in the destructive hatred engulfing the once placid society of Lebanon.

Israel's armed forces launched an extraordinarily daring and courageous lightning raid into the heart of Africa to accomplish what all the mechanisms of diplomacy had been unable to achieve: safe release of more than a hundred airline passengers and crew held hostage by pro-Palestinian terrorists.

Against the predictable—and hypocritical—cries of "violation of international law," the Israelis have every justification to take any step within their power to neutralize the criminal behavior of hijackers who ruthlessly and habitually endanger innocent lives. In the Entebbe incident, they succeeded magnificently.

The lawlessness of Lebanon defies such direct remedies. Yet another international effort—the pan-Arab "peacekeeping" force—has failed to break the momentum of killing which is destroying a whole nation.

The list of abortive mediations in this civil collision is long and discouraging. Negotiations among the indigenous factions, resulting in the election of a new President who has not even managed to take office, brought only a brief interruption in the combat. French, American, Syrian and Libyan good offices were all brought to bear; each at one time or another appeared to be achieving some amelioration in the violence, only to fall back against the suspicious trigger-happy anarchy that seems to be the only reality of Lebanon today.

Syrian military intervention, first clandestine, later open and massive, brought no relief. Entrenched and heavily armed Palestinian units, fearful of being destroyed by their nominal allies of the Arab world, gave new heart and muscle to the Lebanese leftists, thus setting up an alignment of forces that already threatens to carry the battlefield far outside Lebanon's frontiers. Reversion to the desperate tactic of hijacking a commercial airliner and bargaining with its passengers as hostages is only an indication of what frustrated fanatics can do.

Almost the only diplomatic instrumentality that has been held aloof from this tragic fray is the one most centrally responsible for international peacekeeping, the United Nations Security Council. Five times this year the members of the Security Council have cast their glazed eyes over the Middle East in sterile debates, not once taking notice of the most serious threat to the security of the region. The reason is obvious: Arab governments and big powers alike are so torn in their diverse assessments of what could be done that all found it more convenient to do nothing collectively.

A Security Council consensus at this late hour might be the only remaining means to convince Lebanon's Christian militias and the leftist-Palestinian alignment—and their foreign patrons—that they stand no hope of serving their interests by continuing suicidal assaults. Until such a consensus is attempted, the international community cannot claim to have exhausted its resources to contain an explosive conflict.

## Global Job Program

The value of an international agency in which representatives of workers and employers participate on an equal footing with the world's governments has been demonstrated afresh in the World Employment Conference recently concluded in Geneva under sponsorship of the International Labor Organization.

The final program for creating jobs and liquidating poverty was, however, disappointingly general. It was but a least-common-denominator synthesis of demands by developing countries for social and economic reforms and the counter-pull of the industrialized nations led by the United States, for minimum modification of the status quo.

But the program does involve a commitment in behalf of 132 participating countries to cooperate in devising national and international strategies for reducing joblessness and defining basic human needs. In a world

where 650 million people have incomes of less than \$50 a year, according to the World Bank, the urgency of action to upgrade living standards needs no emphasis.

The worth of the independent status accorded workers and employers in the tripartite structure of the I.L.O. was perhaps most strikingly reflected in the tempering effect which their joint stance had on the ideological arbitrariness customarily shown by third-world governments and the Russians in all United Nations affiliates.

The mechanical majorities that regularly dominate the General Assembly, UNESCO and other world bodies could not be mustered at Geneva in face of the united front formed by labor, industry and the Western market-economy countries. Once that reality was recognized, moderate members of the Third-World's Group of 77 were able to assert themselves, generating a compromise formula that both sides could support.

A foundation now exists for rebuilding the I.L.O. along lines in which a substantial search for solutions to the problems of working life may eventually replace the present tenuous truce. The durability of the new balance will depend in large measure on the vigor with which the United States and the other industrialized democracies proceed to infuse meaning into the plan for global job-creation.

## Looking Ahead...

In recent Congressional testimony, Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board praised the Puerto Rico economic summit conference for stressing the need of all countries to pursue policies that will achieve balanced growth without inflation.

Excessively rapid growth has certainly not been the United States problem thus far. The unemployment rate has gone back up to 7.5 percent—as high as it was in March and April—and the number of jobless has risen above seven million. The money supply has fallen to its lowest level in two months, as the Fed tightened up.

For his part, Dr. Burns said the Fed intends "to stick to a course of monetary policy that will support further growth of output and employment, while avoiding excesses that would aggravate inflationary pressures and thus create trouble for the future."

It is obviously difficult to argue against such broad generalities. The issue must be over the specifics of what is an appropriate, excessive, or inadequate degree of monetary—or fiscal—stimulus. What is inadequate today may be excessive tomorrow (or vice versa).

The Ford Administration clearly believes that the immediate danger is that of "excessive stimulation at this point," as Treasury Secretary Simon put it at the Puerto Rico conference. The reason for worry over excessive stimulus now, despite unemployment in excess of 7 percent and capacity utilization rates of less than 75 percent, was spelled out by President Ford at the conference table, according to the second-hand report of his chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan:

"He . . . went through a general discussion of many of our fiscal problems, difficulties on the expenditure side, the inflexibility that we have in our budget and indicated that we must look to the longer term to basically focus on policies which will get us to a sustained balanced economic system in the future, and that most policies must be implemented early on because it takes a fairly long time for them to be put in place."

This argument is at the heart of the issue over the management of economic policies to cure both unemployment and inflation, both now and in the future.

## ...Too Rapid Growth?

How much immediate danger is there of excessively rapid growth? Even the cautious Dr. Burns told Congress that he does not believe the economy is moving too fast now. But he thought a warning that "we might be at that stage six, nine or twelve months down the road is very salutary." Other economists think that the chances are slim that the economy will be growing too fast for a longer stretch ahead, given the high degree of unused capacity and manpower.

But if the danger is small of the economy growing too fast in the coming fiscal year, which began July 1, the chances that the expansion would get out of hand are even smaller—for both fiscal and monetary policy can be changed to curb an economy that shows signs of exceeding acceptable speed limits. Mr. Ford (through Mr. Greenspan) correctly points to the existing inflexibility of fiscal policy; but the sensible course would be for him and Congress to develop a more flexible policy that could be restrained or reversed if the presently desirable fiscal policy should prove too strong later on. The new budget process, by which Congress establishes a ceiling for Government expenditures, proposes tax changes, and sets a target for the budget deficit or surplus, establishes a mechanism that could be adapted to meet the need for greater fiscal flexibility as required.

Indeed, if the President recognizes the importance of consulting with foreign leaders to coordinate overall fiscal and monetary policies, why not arrange policy coordination with Congress, even in an election year?

Despite the threat to tax-policy guidelines in the Senate Finance Committee, Congress has not been demonstrably irresponsible in setting an overall budget ceiling of \$415 billion for the new fiscal year. The economy is not, on the evidence of the latest data, growing too fast. And, even if there is reason for concern that it might grow too fast after a year or so, the lead times for policy changes are not so long that tightening up must begin now.

If there is no need to tighten up fiscal or monetary policy now, there is no point to the Administration's heavy rhetorical blasts against excessively stimulative policies. What the Administration and Congress should be doing is planning ahead for policies to deal with high employment without inflation; and pursuing policies now that will help us to get to that stage sooner. With the jobless rate so high, the nation needs, and can safely pursue, a more expansive fiscal and monetary policy.

# Letters to the Editor

## Cyprus: What Turkey Tries to Cover Up

To the Editor:  
On June 17 you published a letter signed by N. Atalay as representative of a so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus—a hypothetical entity that exists neither legally nor de facto and whose purported creation has been overwhelmingly denounced by the United Nations membership.

Cyprus, with a history of civilization of 3,000 years, has always been one unbroken unit. Since its establishment in 1960, the Republic of Cyprus is indisputably a single entity, whose legitimate President and Government are universally recognized as such. The myth of a separate Turkish state is but a vain attempt by Ankara to create confusion and cover up the burning issue of Turkey's aggression and continuing occupation by its forces of 40 percent of the territory of the republic, in flagrant violation of unanimous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions demanding the forces' withdrawal "without further delay" and the "urgent return of all refugees to their homes."

What the artificial establishment by Ankara of this separate state connotes and represents is the genocidal elimination and uprooting from the occupied area of its indigenous population, with over 200,000 Greek Cypriots being rendered destitute refugees. In their homes and properties a massive population from Turkey is currently being implanted.

This double international crime of unparalleled dimensions, with the obvious aim of changing the demographic character of the island, makes up the substance of what is cynically presented by Ankara as the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus."

Furthermore, Turkey is also violating the treaty of establishment of the Republic of Cyprus (1960), which expressly excludes any change in the demographic composition of Cyprus and specifically provides that in granting citizenship even to persons of Cypriot origin the demographic ratio of 4 to 1 has to be strictly maintained.

Ankara is ruthlessly pursuing its policy of partition with an eye to annexation. That was the purpose of the long-prepared "Attila" invasion of the island and the aggression that followed in its wake to dismember Cyprus and destroy its territorial integrity and independence. That is the purpose of Ankara's insistence on a "loose" federation pattern.

The present, unacceptable situation cannot be tolerated. Such use of force against a small, defenseless member state of the United Nations, still remaining unchecked, signals to the world that brute force is now rampant. Its repercussions would seriously aggravate developments in an already inflammable region and beyond.

ZENON ROSSIDES  
Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations  
New York, June 23, 1976

## Vegetarianism

To the Editor:  
In his "Cruelty in Vegetarianism" article (June 26) Ed Dickens Jr. ignored what is the major reason why so many cans are adopting vegetarianism: world protein shortage. It is the mazes of slaughtered animal understandings of ecosystems, discussions of "sentience" that turned so many to vegetarianism. Rather it is the specter of a children.

In a protein-short world it is sense that we should consume proteins that are the healthiest to produce, the cheapest, the least damaging to the earth in all respects. The grain-legume table trio fits the bill. However, American per capita meat consumption has risen dramatically in forty years while third-world per capita meat consumption has—and since it takes about twenty times as much grain to produce a pound of beef protein, it's clear:



Americans are eating hamba expense of someone else's? Furthermore, vegetarianism combat overexploitation and tion of the ecosystem by h acre of land planted in le produce as much protein a devoted to beef. And, quite the processing that takes p the soybean and the styro aged, plastic-wrapped T-b pollutants and drains energy.

In fact, the protein p meat consumption is so y that one wonders why so a cans remain carnivores. Th course, lies in the nat capitalist, agribusiness pl have advertised Americans ing the meal based on m of which is much more pr the sale of grains) as a necessity and a leading class symbol.

Alas, I can see no w tarianism to resolve the tion problem, which, I ca cal. Nevertheless, vegetar low (and enjoy) their si contribute to a more equ the world's protein ar planet's inhabitants.

AMBRO  
New London, Conn.

## If We Switched Recognition to Peking...

To the Editor:  
Your June 17 editorial "The China Knot" deserves commendation for two reasons. You pointed out, correctly, that proponents of normalization now tend to brush over the fact that Peking insists on termination of the American defense treaty as well as diplomatic relations with Taipei. And you were right, too, in cautioning that this "might be the beginning of a slippery slope" for the United States.

For the sake of argument, assuming that we did switch our recognition from Taipei to Peking, coupled by a unilateral security guarantee in place of the present treaty, not many people have given too much thought to what Peking may do, and is perfectly capable of doing, to grab that island.

The Chinese Communists are too smart to try direct military assault, considering that the United States is unlikely to stand for that sort of affront. But what if Peking announced, six months after we recognized its jurisdiction over Taiwan and possibly in the midst of another Middle East crisis, that China would exercise its sovereignty and close the Straits of Taiwan to international shipping, and would regard any foreign ships calling

on Keelung and Kaohsiung an unfriendly act?

What about an economic blockade, which would be perfectly within Peking's right as the central government of that country, of which Taiwan would be but a province? We declared economic blockade of the South during our Civil War, and our courts upheld the right of the U.S. Navy to seize any foreign vessel attempting to run that blockade.

And have we given any thought to what the psychological impact might be on sixteen million Chinese on Taiwan, regardless of their place of birth, who have never lived under Communism? A great exodus of people and capital from Taiwan is the most likely outcome—in spite of sure attempts from Peking to outlaw any such flight.

The proponents of normalization with Peking have glossed over all these highly potential consequences of the course of action they advocate. After what happened in Vietnam in April, 1975, we should not permit another opportunity for a tragedy of such magnitude to occur again.

THOMAS J. DEGAN  
New York, June 18, 1976

## A.C.L.U. on Prostitution

To the Editor:  
A June 5 news story and a June 18 letter to the editor refer to the policy of the A.C.L.U.'s New York chapter on prostitution and solicitation for prostitution. The story and the letter seem to suggest that the New York Civil Liberties Union's policy differs from that of the parent A.C.L.U. It does not. We are in accord that prostitution should be legalized and that solicitation deserves the protection of the First Amendment.

Both the news story and the letter challenge the view that prostitution is a "victimless" crime. They point to the violence and the ugliness associated with prostitution in New York. Times readers should be aware that these things are more a consequence of the prohibition approach to prostitution than of prostitution itself.

Prohibition of liquor a half century ago had similar effects. In most countries of Western Europe where prostitution is legal, it is practiced without the sordid aspects we see about us in New York City. Prostitution could be "victimless," but the laws against it and the manner of their enforcement victimize alike prostitutes, customers and people who care about the quality of life in the city.  
ARYEH NEUR  
Executive Director, A.C.L.U.  
New York, June 21, 1976

## Bisexual Gossip

To the Editor:  
Allow me to pick a nit with Ralph L. Rosnow for his discussion of gossip (Op-Ed June 23). He states correctly that "gossip" is derived from the Old English "godsibb" (sibb meaning related, hence sibling). However, the godsibbs were not an expectant mother's female friends waiting with

her at childbirth. They were the godparents at the christening, which was an occasion for a family reunion. The gathering of distant relatives led to much small talk; godsibbs led to gossip.

Thus it is erroneous for Mr. Rosnow to suggest that the stereotype of woman as the world's best gossipers can be traced to the etymology of the word. Godsibbs were male as well as female.  
E. C. SHARRON JR.  
New York, June 24, 1976

## Snug Harbor's SOS

To the Editor:  
It was pleasing to see your June 22 editorial on Sailor's Snug Harbor in Staten Island because many New Yorkers will now surely respond to help save this remarkable landmark.

What you failed to mention was the immediacy of the need for aid. On July 1, the entire eighty-acre site is to be turned over to the corporation designated by the Mayor to develop the Snug Harbor Cultural Center. Then the cost of security, buildings and grounds maintenance, as well as the expense for restoration, will be the responsibility of the corporation—and adequate funds simply are not available. The city can offer no additional help, and while the local community is contributing liberally, both in time and money, the preservation of the historical buildings and development of the cultural center are clearly beyond the scope of concerned community associations.

What is needed is an eleventh-hour campaign to raise funds to keep this site from being irreparably destroyed by vandals and souvenir hunters. It is still not too late for Snug Harbor, but time is swiftly running out.  
RONALD SULLIVAN  
Staten Island, N.Y., June 23, 1976

## To Hurt Staten

To the Editor:  
Once again the power New York City are demon it is much easier to play range than for the long a result they are put amusement park on Stat

Currently, Staten Island viable borough in the cit other boroughs have th with the middle class fl suburbs, we are experie flux of middle-income fa and white). This same m the lifeblood of the c which there would be, w pay for police, fire, wa Instead of making th desirable for its reside fathers should be striv the opposite. The island proving grounds that a families can live happily City. Once this is prov people who now live in and New Jersey will g the Bronx and Brooklyn

No, Mr. Mayor, you New York City by putt men's park in Staten Is you know, just as we k means. It means garb dirt, it means moun jams, it means tough g and prostitutes, it mean and blackouts, it mean pressure, it means the t Island as a viable com

Staten Island, N. Y.

## Honor Olmsted an

To the Editor:  
That Central Park h handed down to us an Frederick Law Olmsted, first landscape architect, his co-worker, Calvert V both designed and const Park, our country's first coming known to New.

Central Park was st and since its many p structured simultaneously accepted as having been 1876. Therefore, this y of our country's Bical be an occasion for the Central Park's centennial I propose that on Au anniversary of the pass the area little known Army Plaza, which is t trace to Central Park Olmsted-Vaux Plaza and ing into the park contin Concourse to the Mall Fountain be named Olm An informative plac placed at the entrance MARSH Forest Hills, N.Y.

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صحنه من الامل

# Trimmy Jimmy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Some people be-  
lieved when I proudly point  
out striking similarities in the cam-  
paigns of Jimmy Carter and Richard  
Nixon as if this were in some sly way  
a compliment to Mr. Carter. If the mor-  
tally suspect, the comparison is  
nonetheless valid.

out a word and make it your  
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## ESSAY

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avever that means. Perhaps  
ret plan to end them.

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which nobody listened to,  
so well, Nixon pledged to  
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ry; and admiral Jerry Raf-  
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illiar? The only person in  
le who is not a snap-  
t is Charles Kirbo, 58, an  
er and fundraiser who is  
ndergo a searching Bebe  
examination, from the  
e in the campaign.  
s are obvious, especially  
n-haters who are trying  
to become Carter-lovers.  
e Andrew Young, who  
a liberal glib in those  
hat dart back and forth  
s, claims his candidate is  
e record is better than his  
naps, but can't anyone  
n-echo of John Mitchell's  
we do, not what we say?  
adulous to make a word  
r trademark, or set up a  
yalist team, or to trim  
s to match the current  
lectorate. It's the way to  
the 1968 Nixon hands,  
r campaign, is the sincer-  
ity.

# What is Happiness?

By William V. Shannon

tate each person's pursuit of happiness.  
But how, we might ask, can govern-  
ment assist everybody's pursuit since  
happiness consists in what each in-  
dividual wants and what you want  
may conflict with what I want?

The answer is that, contrary to the  
current belief, the pursuit of happiness  
is not the equivalent of today's popu-  
lar expression: "Let everybody do his  
own thing." Happiness is not the ful-  
fillment of the lecher's insatiable lust  
nor the robber baron's greed. This is  
why we instinctively recoil from Hugh  
Hefner's empty Playboy "Philosophy"  
and from the mental picture of Robert  
Vesco or Howard Hughes hiding out  
in some Caribbean country with his  
bodyguards and his untold millions.

Nor is political revolution the sure  
answer. From the prison camps of the  
Soviet Union, hero victims daily teach  
us how false is the Marxist notion that  
human happiness can be assured by  
reorganizing class and property rela-  
tionships on a socialist basis. Alas, the

good life, the happy life, is not so  
easily achieved.

Each of us has to realize his own  
potentialities and cope with the special  
circumstances of his own life. In a  
more fundamental sense, however, as  
the authors of "The American Testa-  
ment" stress, the goal each of us is  
striving to achieve—the good human  
life—is not distinctly individual but  
humanly common.

The happy or good life is essen-  
tially the same for all human beings.  
Whatever things are really good for  
any human being are really good for  
all other human beings; and so if hap-  
piness consists in a life enriched by  
all the things that are really good for  
a man, happiness is the same for all  
men.

If we think of happiness in its com-  
mon human dimensions rather than as  
an adventure in individual selfishness,  
the limited things government can do  
to promote happiness become clear.  
They are well stated in the Preamble  
to the Constitution—"establish justice,  
insure domestic tranquility, provide for

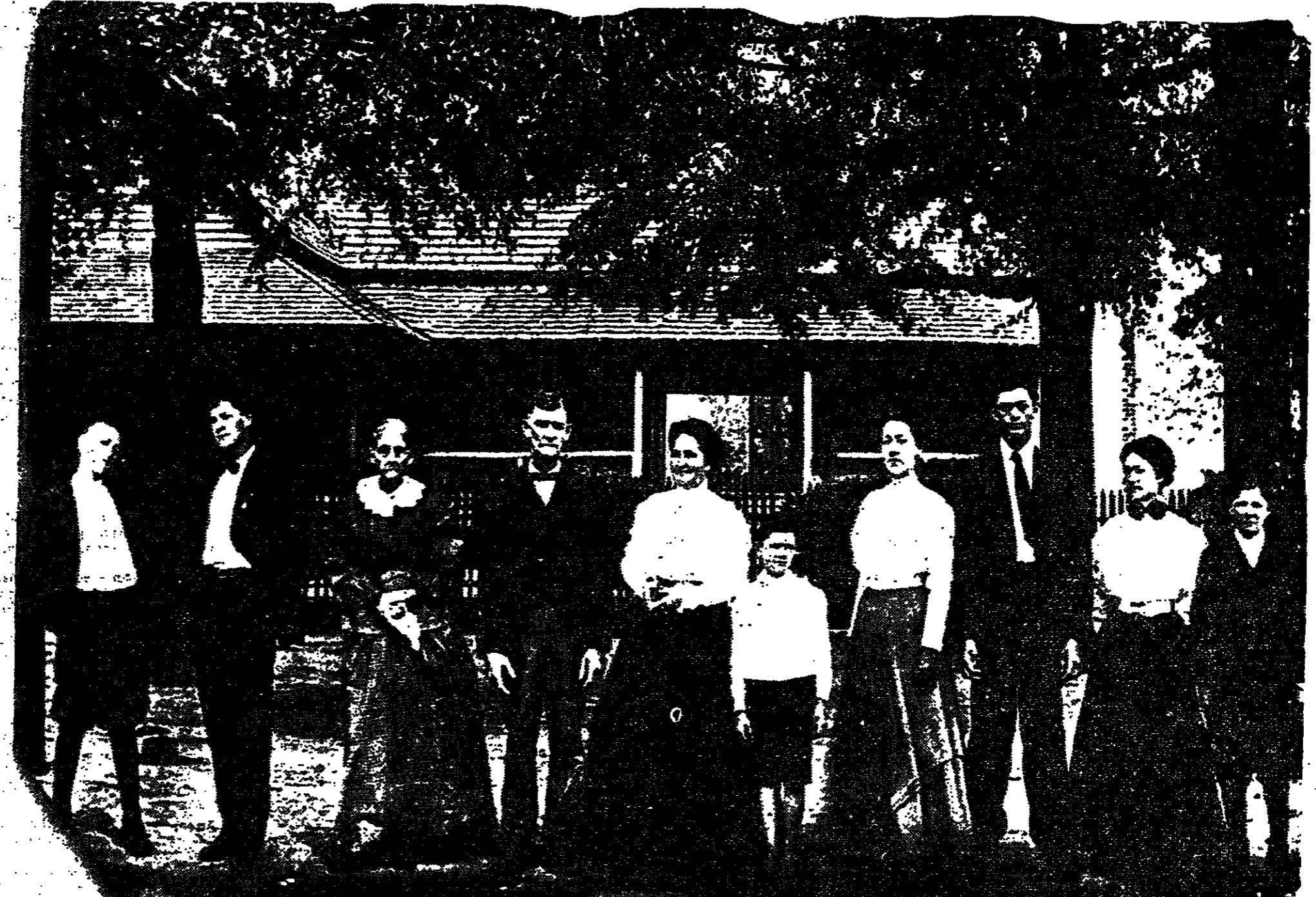
the common defense, promote the  
general welfare, and secure the bless-  
ings of liberty."

Within this social framework, happi-  
ness depends upon the practice of  
moral virtues. If we have children, are  
we prepared to stay home and see to  
their upbringing and their moral nur-  
ture? If we have aged parents, are we  
prepared to sacrifice our own pleas-  
ures and convenience to care for them  
in their declining years as they cared  
for us in our infancy and early child-  
hood?

Or are we a people eager to abandon  
our children to day care centers and  
our elderly to "leisure villages" and  
nursing homes? If we have marriages  
and families, are we willing to devote  
ourselves to them and to their  
strengthening? Or do we regard the  
family as the human equivalent of the  
disposable diaper and the throw-away  
beer can?

Our liberties as well as our happi-  
ness are inseparable from our virtues.  
Only by our moral performance as a  
people can we make good on our  
political promises to ourselves.

# Georgia, Georgia... Georgia on My Mind



The Jenkins family, about the turn of the 20th century, in front of the farmhouse at Jenkins' Crossing, Ga.

By Ray Jenkins

your great-grandfather and your  
great-grandmother all worked in  
these fields when they were little  
like you?"

Her curiosity was aroused, and she  
waited expectantly for some  
point to my story. But, alas, there  
was none. Then, sensing my uncer-  
tainty, this slip of an offspring of all  
those celebrated ancestors closed the  
matter with a shrug and a murmur,  
more bewildered than impertinent,  
"Well, so what?"

Indeed, so what? How could she  
understand what the place had meant  
to me, a child growing up nine miles  
from the nearest paved road? Like  
her older brothers who had also  
grown up in the city, she did not  
even know the color of a cotton  
bloom.

Unless a man has picked cotton  
all day in August; has sat in an out-  
house in 20 degrees in January; and  
passed this time of necessity by  
reading last year's Sears Roebuck  
catalogue; has eaten a possum and  
licked it; has castrated a live pig  
with a dull pocket knife and has  
wring a chicken's neck with his  
own hands; has learned at least a  
few chords on a fiddle and guitar;  
has tried to lure a sharecropper's  
daughter into the woods for mis-  
chievous purposes; has watched a  
man who had succeeded in doing  
just that have his sins washed away  
in the Blood of the Lamb in a bap-  
tism in a muddy creek; has been  
kicked by a mean milch cow and  
kicked her back; has drunk bushhead  
likker knowing full well it might  
kill him; had wished the next day  
it had killed him; has watched a  
neighbor's house burn down; has  
drawn a knife on an adversary in  
fear and anger; has half-soled his  
one pair of shoes with a tire-repair kit;  
has gone into a deep dark well to  
get out a dead chicken that had  
fallen in; has watched beside a dusty  
road in the midday heat, hoping the  
R.F.D. postman would bring some  
long-coveted item ordered from the

catalogue; has been in close quarters  
with a snake; has, in thirsty despera-  
tion, drunk water that worked alive  
with mosquito larvae called wiggle-  
tails; has eaten sardines out of a  
can with a stick; has killed a cat just  
for the hell of it; has felt like a  
nigger was mistreated but was afraid  
to say so; has stepped in the dropp-  
ings of a chicken and not really  
cared; has been cheated by someone  
he worked hard for; has gone to bed  
at sundown because he could no  
longer endure the crushing isola-  
tion; has ridden a bareback mule  
three miles to visit a purty girl who  
waited in a clean, filmy cotton  
dress—unless he has done these  
things, then he cannot understand  
what it was like in my South.

It is a definition, I hasten to add,  
which conveys neither superiority  
nor inferiority; it is morally neutral.  
It is just that my experience was  
different from that of my children.  
Jimmy Carter will understand, but not  
my children.

When I was Nancy's age, I had no  
reason to believe that I would ever  
leave the farm; indeed, I had every  
reason to believe that my children  
and grandchildren would be born  
there, just as my parents and grand-  
parents had been born there.

But there were forces at work  
which would not permit this orderly  
plan of nature to be carried out.  
Our little country school—whose  
cornerstone bore the name of some  
visionary forebear who valued educa-  
tion—closed in the 1940's, its en-  
rollment decimated by the great trek  
from the farms to the cities.

Arrangements had to be made for  
me to continue my education. (Like  
Jimmy Carter, I was later to become  
the first member of my family to  
graduate from college.) So I went  
to live with an aunt, in a little town  
called Camilla, so that I could finish  
high school.

The distance was only about 20  
miles but, culturally, it was a differ-  
ent universe. It is no exaggeration  
to say that the cultural leap from the  
farm to Camilla, a town of only 3,000,  
was greater than the leap from

Camilla to New York City would have  
been.

So I was the link in the cultural  
chain which broke. This is not all  
that unusual in America, really. Any-  
one in Boston with an Irish name,  
anyone in Chicago with a Polish  
name, anyone in New York with an  
Eastern European Jewish name can  
probably tell you precisely when the  
same thing happened in their own  
families, usually a couple of genera-  
tions back.

And yet, this event comes rather  
hard for those who must make the  
break. And it was all the more so in  
my own case because it was a chain  
which had not been broken since  
some poor wretch named Jenkins,  
given the option of spending his life  
in a debtors' prison in England or  
coming to the new colony of Georgia,  
boarded one of Gen. James Ogle-  
thorpe's ships and set sail into the  
perilous unknown in the first third  
of the 18th century.

Except for the introduction of the  
internal-combustion engine, itself  
scarcely more than a novelty in the  
rural milieu of the 1930's and 1940's,  
my childhood was not unlike that of  
my forefathers for five generations  
back. But it was radically different  
from my children's childhood.

About the time I was leaving the  
farm for good, to go to the state  
university to take up what my mother  
surely thought was the odd career of  
journalism, a small, fragile piece of  
rural childhood was being blown about  
by storms of a different kind which  
best Europe in those same years  
that I was growing up on the farm.  
In due course that orphaned child  
from Germany came to rest in  
Georgia. There, the two broken links  
came together, and the boys and little  
Nancy were born in due course. They  
are, I am sure, not even aware today  
that they are among that 1.4 percent  
of Alabama citizens listed in the offi-  
cial Census of the United States as  
being of "foreign stock." In fact,  
they are scarcely even aware that  
they are the second links in the new  
chain.

Ray Jenkins is editor of the editorial  
page of The Alabama Journal.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—If you head  
south from Plains over the country  
roads through the peanut fields of  
southwestern Georgia, you soon will  
come to Jenkins' Crossing.

It is not so famous a place now-  
days as Plains, the home of my  
neighbor Jimmy Carter. In fact, Jen-  
kins' Crossing no longer has any  
geographic importance at all, except  
perhaps to the engineer of the little  
train which slows down as it crosses  
the highway at that point on its  
clackety-clack daily run over decrepit  
tracks, hauling fertilizer, cottonseed,  
lumber and other essentials of the  
region.

It is, however, of considerable im-  
portance to me. If scant available  
records are any guide, that land first  
came into the possession of someone  
named Jenkins sometime around the  
turn of the 19th century, scarcely  
25 years after the issue of the great  
Declaration whose 200th anniversary  
we are celebrating.

It is not fashionable in these days  
of that ever-renewed, ever-elusive  
"New South" to speak much about  
ancestry, but if you strip us to our  
essential core, you will find that  
most Southerners feel some small  
measure of kinship with the Rev.  
Gail Hightower, the half-mad, cuck-  
olded preacher of Faulkner's world  
who used to see ghosts of his an-  
cestors thundering across the night  
sky.

So it was that when I stumbled  
upon a small, romanticized history  
of my county—among the volumes  
in Widener Library at Harvard, of  
all unlikely places, never before  
opened since it was put on its ob-  
scure shelf 30 years before—my fas-  
cination quickly turned into eager  
anticipation when I reached the sec-  
tion drawn from my own family's  
Bible records.

One of the earliest entries re-  
corded the birth of one Royal Jen-  
kins, in 1787, and I vaguely won-  
dered if the name reflected latent  
Tory sympathies.

Then I came upon a series of  
deaths in rapid succession. "Russell

declaration to have a universal rele-  
vance and he recognized that man  
could be happy without property. Prop-  
erty is only secondary and incidental  
in the pursuit of happiness.

When he used the word happiness,  
Jefferson had in mind something  
nobler and more difficult than mere  
pleasure-getting or status seeking. He  
wrote in terms of the traditional  
philosophical conception of happiness  
deriving from the ancient Greeks. Hap-  
piness is "a life well lived or a good  
life as a whole."

True happiness depends upon the  
possession of moral values that are  
normally within an individual's power  
to acquire. "If he fails to acquire  
them, he alone is to blame. No or-  
ganized society or instituted govern-  
ment can confer moral virtue upon  
him or make him a man of good moral  
character," Messrs. Gorman and Adler  
observe.

If the attainment of happiness de-  
pends on a person's interior moral  
disposition, it follows that society or  
government can do no more than pro-  
vide the external conditions that facil-

F. Jenkins departed this life March  
30, 1853 . . . Sarah Jenkins departed  
this life April 9, 1853 . . . Alexander  
Daniel Jenkins departed this life  
April 27, 1853 . . . And so on.

At the conclusion of this melan-  
choly recitation was a solemn note  
of explanation: "The above five were  
poisoned by a slave." Not even the  
name of this individual, who had  
made known in so dramatic a way  
grievances against the Jenkins fam-  
ily, is recorded. Nor are we told what  
happened to this stealthy rebel.

My visits to Jenkins' Crossing—I  
still call it "home"—are infrequent  
these days, and they are usually  
hurried trips, to handle some husi-  
ness matter involving the land which  
finally passed into my absentee own-  
ership. On one such visit a few  
weeks ago, I took along Nancy Jen-  
kins, who is six, for companionship  
on the drive through this dreary and  
desolate region, a countryside dotted  
by sad gray shacks, many almost  
taken over by the ubiquitous kudzu  
vine, populated now only by ghosts  
like those of Hightower's dying re-  
verie.

It is rare these days even to see  
a mule, that worthy and uncomplaining  
beast of burden whose energy  
so long sustained the agriculture of  
this region. I recall, not long ago,  
chuckling when I saw a young man  
on a modern tractor with air-condi-  
tioned, glass-enclosed cab, listening  
to high-volume rock-'n'-roll stereo  
music as he drove the great machine  
so effortlessly over the cotton field,  
doing the work that would have re-  
quired a dozen men, women and chil-  
dren just a generation back? Can  
there be, I asked myself, any kinship  
between this young "farmer" and  
one who had grappled with a strong  
weed with his bare hands, had  
watered the soil with his sweat?

In an idle moment Nancy and I  
strolled in the fields, now luxuriant  
with this year's peanut crop. Over-  
whelmed by the heavy presence of  
the past, I tried to communicate my  
feelings to my small daughter.

"Nancy," I began, "did you know  
that your father, your grandfather,

The title of this article was drawn from the song  
"Georgia on My Mind," lyrics by Stuart Gorrell,  
music by Henry Clarno, 1930. For information,  
contact Henry Clarno, 21120 First International  
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# The New York Times

## Spirit of '76 in Nation and New York: Self-Doubt, Hope and Pride Americans Finding New Course Is Vital Despite Serious Ills, City Keeps Chin Up

By JON NORDHEIMER

American people are to their third centennial with traditions intact and economic and military might beyond the vic-

with Americans country, and televi- interviews with acas- who study such suggest that the responsibility as gest, freest and mic society in an ing world have doubts uncharac- a nation that from on has been en- and enriched by

of Omnipotence' ge of incredible. that has become well as slave to ety, the tradition- energy of Ameri- trs to have been d by what the aniel J. Boorstin ew unfreedom of

Americans on this oration of inde- em to be moving toward an uncer- waiting for a day clearer national elops to quicken ies and national

expressions of y despair. But for part, those inter- ressed a mild dis- about the state of life, as though the ompass had been e country moved onfusing series of d external shocks. g that troubles me I have no assum- my children will er life than I do," y Weinstein, a Chicago store, disturbing thing th terrorism at abroad, with re- ning out, I'm get- we may all be times) for some national hind which the

Christian Dior's Bioenters Gift To American Lega



Americans at Valley Forge, Pa., yesterday enjoying the 200th celebration of their independence

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

New York City this week- end was what it was in the beginning: a place where astonishment stole in from the sea. It was Bleachersville; all eyes were turned one way. Not to care about the tall ships was heresy—a heresy confined to a small minority of bookworms, chess freaks and burglars.

We looked at the tall ships, and the people in the tall ships looked back at us, and New York was what it has been for a long, long time—the world's No. 1 landfill.

One or two senior seniors may have remembered the same kind—the day in 1909 when the tercentenary of Henry Hudson's arrival in the Half Moon was marked by a flotilla of warships from all over the world.

When those ships cast anchor all the way along the Hudson from 47th Street to 222d Street, that was a terrific sight, too. But in 1909 the celebrations looked forward to the future, in that Wilbur Wright was on hand to make the first airplane flight over New York. Wilbur Wright stood for something new, just as Henry Hudson stood for something new when he eased his ship through The Narrows.

New York could use a touch of the Wilburs right now. It could be argued, that just about everything is wrong with the city. As to its finances, the less said the better. The only thing worse than the state of the roads is the state of the sidewalks. Racial discrimination, covert or overt, is still a fact of everyday life. In no great city of Europe is such a high proportion of the population on relief.

Sections of Central Park look ghastly. It is a small and happy minority that never has to face the facts of crime and corruption. Even the will to learn has new obstacles to overcome.

Of the things on which New York has always prided itself—an unlimited hospitality to the poor and the privileged, above all—many are being eaten away by realities that no one cared to face. New York is the traditional goal of the immigrant, and New York has consistently taken on far more than its fair share of the immigrant's necessities. It couldn't go on forever, and a lot of people would like to see it stop now.

So what New York needs on this morning-after morning is someone—or, better, still, a lot of people—to give it a climate of reasoned confidence. Luckily it is not difficult to find such people. Brendan Gill—story-teller, drama critic, architectural enthusiast and all-purpose specifi-er—said last week: "The Community Boards are the most important single thing in city government. When the citizens get a chance to help the city they do better than all the bankers and politicians put together. Poverty is the friend of the preservationist, and now that it no longer makes sense to build for building's sake we have a unique opportunity to rehabilitate what is good about the city as it exists today."

New York is buildings, agreed. No one who has seen the restored Custom House will dispute that. And sometimes those buildings have to be coaxed back to life. "Rehabilitation can bring into being a whole new kind of

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The Statue of Liberty joined millions of New Yorkers in reviewing the armada of ships that helped to mark the city's Bicentennial celebration

### News Summary and Index

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1976

#### The Major Events of the Day

**International**  
The Israeli commando unit that made a daring air raid Saturday night on Entebbe airport in Uganda flew home yesterday with the 103 hostages they had rescued. Military officials said that four Israelis—three hostages and an army officer—had been killed and that seven of the 10 hijackers who had held the hostages captive at the airport and about 20 Ugandan soldiers had also been killed. The success of the raid which surprised most Israelis, electrified the country. Flags were brought out and people rejoiced in the streets. [Page 1, Column 1.]  
"We heard a voice in Hebrew. It was about 11:30, but I could not be sure. The Israeli said for everyone to remain on the ground, don't move, and wait. There was more gunfire. Then we heard somebody say, 'It is O. K. now. Get ready to move to the door. You are going home.'" This was an account by one of the hostages rescued from Uganda. [3:1-3.]  
French officials and hostages who had been released last week by hijackers of the Air France plane said in Paris that they had substantial evidence that President Idi Amin of Uganda had been in collusion with the hijackers, both in the seizure of the plane and after it landed in Uganda. The hijackers' negotiations with Israel reportedly got much tougher Saturday night after Mr. Amin returned to Uganda from a meeting of the Organization of African Unity. [1:2-3.]  
President Ford congratulated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the rescue of the hostages in Uganda and said that a senseless act of terrorism had been thwarted. A State Department official said that United States first learned of the Israeli raid at about 5:30 P.M. Saturday when the Israeli Ambassador, Simcha Dinitz, telephoned Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in New York. [2:7-8.]

**National**  
Philadelphia, where the nation was born 200 years ago, joyously celebrated July 4 with the traditional bells, flags and fireworks. At least one million people were on the festive streets, and President Ford delivered a commemorative address. The original, cracked Liberty Bell was softly sounded with a rubber mallet and hundreds

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**Quotation of the Day**  
"Liberty is a living flame to be fed, not dead ashes to be revered, even in a Bicentennial year."—President Gerald R. Ford, in his Bicentennial address at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. [1:6.]

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Clyde H. Farnsworth on role of U.S. banks. Page 24

### Melville Depicted City of 'Manhattoes' Lured by the Sea

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs—commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there. Circumambulate the city of a dreary Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall, northward. What do you see?—Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks of ships from China; some high aloft in the rigging, as if striving to get a still better seaward peep. But these are all landward; of week days pent up in bath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks. How then is this? Are the green fields gone? What do they here? But look! here come more crowds, pacing straight for the water, and seemingly bound for a dive. Strange! Nothing will content them but the extremist limit of the land; loitering under the shady lee of yonder warehouses will not suffice. No, they must get just as nigh the water as they possibly can without falling in. And there they stand—miles of them—leagues, inlanders all, they come from lanes and alleys, streets and avenues—north, east, south, and west. Yet here they all unite. Tell me, does the magnetic virtue of the compasses of all those ships attract them thither? HERMAN MELVILLE, "Moby Dick" Chapter I

FREE: 1 PAIR CHRISTIAN DIOR PANTYHOSE WHEN YOU BUY



Hedwig Margaret

Eric Hill Weds Miss Thomson

Christian Dior's Bioenters Gift To American Lega

# Around the Country, a Day of Picnics, Along With Pomp, Prayer and Protest

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

our times? Are our God-given rights secure, our hard-won liberties protected?

"The very fact that we can ask these questions, that we can freely examine and criticize our society, is cause for confidence in itself."

The President said that much needed to be done in the nation's third century to increase the freedom of its citizens and improve the quality of life. He noted, however, on a reiteration of America's modern role as a world standard-bearer. "The world may or may not allow," he said, "but we lead because our whole history says we must; liberty is for all men and women as a matter of equal and unalienable right. The establishment of justice and peace abroad will in large measure depend upon the peace and justice we create here in our own country, for we still show the way."

This being an American festival, many new records were claimed: the largest cherry pie (60 square feet), at George Washington, D.C.; the largest cake (69,000 pounds), at Baltimore; the largest fireworks display, in Washington, D.C.; the largest gathering of sailing ships, in New York Harbor.

Yet many sponsors of celebrations were disappointed at the turnout. The Philadelphia parade, planned for 70,000 marchers, drew about half that many, according to officials. They attributed this to the violence arising from two protests elsewhere, worry over traffic and crowding was called the reason for low turnout.

Popular beaches were thronged, automobile races and baseball games drew holiday

crowds, and much of the nation spent the day in family gatherings, linked perhaps to the Bicentennial by daylong television coverage. The National Safety Council has estimated that highway casualties for the holiday weekend ending at midnight tonight will be normal at upward of 530 dead and 25,000 injured.

In New York, the parade of the tall ships up the Hudson caught the national spotlight. In Boston and nearby Concord and Lexington, ceremonies were relatively subdued. "Minute-men" fired a 21-musket salute over John Hancock's grave, and the U.S. Constitution fired her cannon for the first time in 95 years. At historic Faneuil Hall, the president of Boston University, John Silber, delivered a gloomy municipal oration under the title "Counterparts of Democracy."

"Increasingly," he said, "we confuse the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, with the pursuit of pleasure."

Bostonians brought the celebration to an uproarious but peaceable conclusion tonight on the Esplanade along the Charles River. A throng that was larger than any long-time resident could remember ever assembling in the historic city, perhaps nearly half a million, crowded onto the narrow strip of park between the Back Bay and the river. They heard a rousing rendition of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture" played by the Boston Pops Orchestra directed by Arthur Fiedler, in his shirt-sleeves.

In Washington, hundreds began the Bicentennial with night-long vigils at the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. The People's Bicentennial Commission greeted the dawn at the Jefferson Memorial with a blast from a ram's horn, then led a crowd

estimated at 5,000 persons in a march to the Capitol for a demonstration under a banner reading "Independence From Big Business."

Larger crowds watched an official parade, went to churches, toured the Capitol and watched a ceremonial reading of the Declaration of Independence at the National Archives Building, where a birthday cake seven feet tall was cut and distributed to the first several hundred takers.

In the absence of President Ford, Vice President Rockefeller delivered the Bicentennial Address at the Washington Monument in the evening.

"Like every generation," he said, "we face today what seem like insurmountable problems. But the lesson of our extraordinary past is simply this: that every such challenge is an opportunity; that it has been the creative response to such challenges over these 200 years that has brought America its greatness."

Near the Washington Monument, French specialists set up 22 tons of fireworks for what was billed as the biggest such extravaganza in the country. But Vancouver, Wash., claimed the record for a single fireworks rocket, 185 pounds.

At unusual mass naturalization ceremonies, oaths of citizenship were administered to 7,141 persons, mostly exiles from Cuba, in Miami; 2,300 in Chicago and 1,000 in Detroit.

In Salt Lake City, where the official parade was held on Saturday to avoid disturbing the Sabbath, several hundred persons held a mock parade, including a Bicentennial garbage truck, a George Washington on a motorcycle, and kazoo bands.

Fears of bombings and other violence were not realized, but Amtrak closed luggage lockers in depots from Boston to Washington, as a precaution.

The Bicentennial menu at public and private festivals around the world was dominated by hamburgers, hot dogs, munchies and drinks in tab-top cans, but here and there folklore revived clambakes and other early Americana. There were rodeos, sack races and ox roasts.

In some towns, Indians in feathers and buckskins joined the colonialists in parades. Many Indians boycotted the festivities, however.

The United States Information Agency sent Bicentennial television programs by satellite to 30 countries, including Poland and Yugoslavia. American embassies and military bases around the world held open houses.

Nearly everywhere in the 50 States, the day ended with a bang. At the close of the fireworks in Washington, a battery of laser guns spilled out on the clouds, "1776-1976, Happy Birthday, U. S. A."



Visitors view the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, at the National Archives in Washington

## Americans Finding New Direction Is Vital

Continued From Page 17

within our present scope of knowledge, seem inescapable.

Major national polls have confirmed the sense of national drift and alienation. For example, the Harris Poll recently asserted that nearly two Americans out of every three no longer feel their voices count anymore, a sense of estrangement that stood at 34 percent just 10 years earlier.

Similarly, confidence in key American institutions has fallen drastically in the same period: Executive branch of government, 41 percent in 1966 down to 11 percent today; Congress, 42 percent to 9 percent; Supreme Court, 50 percent to 22 percent; organized religion, 41 percent to 24 percent; major business concerns, 55 percent to 16 percent; military, 62 percent to 23 percent; and organized labor, 22 percent to 10 percent.

Further, 61 percent of those interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with their lives, and even more feel that lasting peace is not possible within their lifetimes (66 percent) and that racial and religious

discrimination cannot be ended (65 percent).

But all of the polls also dramatically found that 9 of 10 Americans were convinced that the system can be made to work.

There have been other periods of disillusionment in American history, some that were far more grave than the current state of social and economic unrest, and at their darkest moments threatened the very survival of the nation, such as the Civil War and the Great Depression of the 1930's.

But as desperate as each period was, the challenge to national stability was boldly met. Yet many seem to consider the current situation particularly worrisome because there are no rallying cries, no flags flying, no sense of urgent mission.

For many Americans, it is the age of anomie, when events, technology, communications, and social movements have combined to confuse the national sense of purpose and values. Since the murder of John F. Kennedy in 1963, the United States has been buffeted by a rapid succession of traumas, reforms and movements that changed the basic pattern of life for millions of Americans and challenged assumptions that had never been questioned before.

Vietnam, Watergate, the civil rights movement, women's liberation and a number of other developments, including the changing nature of family life and a form of rootlessness based on increased economic mobility and leisure time, all ran headlong into the dawn of awareness that for the first time in history the nation was confronted with the prospect of diminishing resources and static growth.

"The word that best describes the mood today is malaise," remarked Eric F. Goldman, Rollins Professor of American History at Princeton University, who has recently completed a series of Bicentennial talks that had taken him across the country.

"Americans in the past have had several assumptions that have given us great confidence in the present and the future," he explained, "and many of these assumptions have been exploded in just the past few years. I suggest that the 1973-75 period was a major watershed in American life."

The shaken assumptions, he said, were these: "The United States could continue shaping its destiny independent of foreign interference."

"The American political system was basically sound."

"Lower economic groups

in the country could look forward to a better life for their children."

"The United States could absorb any diverse group into its mainstream."

"Developing nations desired peace and a form of middle class democracy much like that of the United States."

The takeover of Southeast Asia by the Communists, Mr. Goldman contended, did much to weaken the last assumption. Similarly, the oil embargo, the Watergate and intelligence agency revelations, the forecasts of dwindling natural resources, and continued racial strife helped poke large holes in the other assumptions, Dr. Goldman asserted.

"All sorts of recent political events have given the appearance of cynicism to many Americans," said Michael T. Kammen, a professor of history at Cornell University. "But behind the talk is a deep underlying affirmation that the system works. My own feeling in 1976 is that we have inherited a terribly viable and flexible document in the Constitution that liberals, moderates and conservatives all attach some faith to."

And as much as some voices grieve about the restrictions of life under the present economic and political system, he continued, the fact that should not be lost in the debate is that the United States is not the only nation suffering problems.

"The Soviet system is more fraught with contradictions than ours and is in greater decline," Dr. Kammen said. "I prefer our mess to their mess."

Though unemployment remains high and inflation a nagging threat, the United States has been the first major Western power to emerge from the economic recession triggered by the Arab oil embargo in 1973. For the first quarter of 1976 alone, there was a \$25 billion annual rate of real growth, larger than the gross national products of all but a dozen countries of the world.

This economic resiliency has led to a sharp rise in foreign investment in this country, with firms like Volkswagen of Germany pouring millions of dollars into manufacturing plants here. Americans continue to enjoy the highest standard of living as measured against material accumulation and consumer goods.

The racial climate in some respects seems intractable, particularly in regard to the mass of poor black Americans bottled up in city ghettos or on backwater farms. But statistically, at least, the gains of blacks

since the breakthroughs won by the civil rights movement are extraordinary.

In 1968, there were 783 blacks in four-year medical schools; today there are 3,456, a gain of 341 percent. There are 945,000 black students enrolled in college, compared with 274,000 a decade ago, a rise of 246 percent. The number of black elected officials has gone from 1,185 in 1969 to an estimate approaching 4,000 today.

Self-Criticism Puzzling

Indeed, foreigners who continue to look upon the United States with awe and respect for its institutions, its great wealth and its protection of individual freedom, cannot comprehend the American appetite for self-criticism. Immigration to these shores remains the dream of countless numbers of economically or politically oppressed persons, and this country remains a cultural cynosure for millions of other admirers. In 1975, 386,000 newcomers arrived in the United States.

Moreover, despite gloomy forecasts promising one retreat or another from the pinnacle of power and promise occupied by generations of Americans, there is common agreement—almost a mystique—that the nation in times of crisis can call upon a resiliency that has been part of the American character for 200 years.

"If times get tough enough I expect we can come up with exceptional leadership like in the past," said Mrs. Dolores Reedy, an Arizona housewife in an interview in Phoenix recently. "The people don't want to go off and run in all different directions unless we have no choice."

"I'm optimistic about the United States," said Dr. Ray Billington, senior research assistant at the Huntington Library in Pasadena, Calif. "But I'm also glad I'm 73 years old. My grandchildren will not have the same abundance and freedom I have enjoyed in my lifetime."

Others are not so sanguine that many choices exist, however, and they see the United States running out of time on several critical issues, principally the environmental and racial relations.

"What we're confronting today is the end of the renewable present," said Dr. Williams. "The assumption that we can renew a project indefinitely into the future is no longer valid, but Americans are not getting much help on this from our leadership. The search for new frontiers to conquer is an escape. The real frontier for us now is to reorganize U.S. society."

## Diversity of Americans Expressed Across Land

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

There were solemn, private gatherings. There were great spectacles of celebration. There were speeches and parties and parades and festivals. And there were quiet scenes that touched the spirit.

In small towns and great cities across the land, Americans marked their Bicentennial with a diversity that was itself the principal tribute to the occasion.

Thus it was that on the same day people could gather in Sheboygan, Wis., to watch a hillside toss of 1,776 Frisbees; in Glenwood Springs, Ohio, to help cook a 76-inch-wide pancake and in Boston to see the U.S.S. Constitution, called "Old Ironsides," fire her guns for the first time in 100 years.

And it was on such a day that people could gather at a dedication ceremony in Dallas, to hear the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. declare: "I do not hate the man who took the life of my dead son. I'm not going to hate that young man who came along and killed my wife. I am every man's brother. I'm going on with my job."

As shafts of sunlight pierced the fog drifting off the Delaware River at mid-morning, Dr. J. K. Tarrar of Dallas stood alone near the ivy-covered walls of Philadelphia's Christ Church at the grave of Benjamin Franklin. It was a moment of serenity in a peaceful setting, a place where Franklin and other members of the Continental Congress had gone to pray for guidance. It was also not far from the spot where George Washington and his ragtag troops crossed into New Jersey on Christmas night of 1776.

Dr. Tarrar, who is 50 years old, had been told by friends at home that he would be visiting his time to travel all the way to Philadelphia, but he did it anyway and he was glad. "I've always wanted to see this place ever since I was a kid," he said.

For those who wandered through the 15 acres of arts, crafts, music and food stands at the North Carolina Folk Life Festival in Durham, it was a distinctively Dixie Bicentennial.

Johnnie Williams barbecued several pigs and a group of Black Muslims did a brisk business in bean pie. There were chittins and watermelons, too, and Jon Phelps of Durham pronounced the event to be just right.

"This," he said, "is the way God meant the Fourth of July to be celebrated when he invented it."

America's oldest citizen, Charlie Smith, celebrated two birthdays yesterday, the nation's 200th and his own 134th, with a party at the convalescent home where he lives in a sun-washed cottage in a Florida town called Bartow.

Mr. Smith, who is officially recognized by the Social Security Administration as the oldest American, told visitors that he was brought to the United States aboard a slave ship from Liberia and sold from a New Orleans

auction block at the age of 12.

He does not know his exact birth date, but has always marked it on the anniversary of his indenture, July 4, 1854.

Thin and stooped, with a leathery face and a new cowboy hat over his bald pate, Mr. Smith spent some time yesterday reminiscing of lustier years in a rich young land. After being freed in 1863, he said, he bounced around the West as a cowboy and logger. He says he knew Jesse James and Billy the Kid.

"I'm a United States man," he said. Then, blowing out three candles on a cake, he broke into a soft, whispery song: "Motherless child, ain't got no place to go. 'I ain't got nobody to tell me what to do. 'I ain't got no special place to call my own. . . ."

There was a flotilla of 4,000 sailing vessels in San Francisco Harbor yesterday—as spectacular as that in New York Harbor, but an impressive sight nonetheless. Bobby Woods stood on Telegraph Hill, overlooking the scene with a new camera. "Somehow, my idea of celebrating the Bicentennial is not being closed in a car looking for a place to park," he said.

Across town, in Golden Gate Park, Thomas and Helen Jones and their daughter had a fried chicken picnic. And Gregory Fillmore sat drinking wine in his small San Francisco backyard, watching the nation's celebrations on a portable television set. A poll taken last week suggested that 85 percent of the American people would not travel anywhere on the Fourth of July.

There was something of the spirit of American independence in Harold Schroeder's celebration of the day. He lit a bonfire of cordwood in his Barkhamsted, Conn., backyard, something he has done on July 4 in each of the last 18 years.

But this year, in contrast to last year, he was not arrested for burning without a permit. "I'm not trying to fight City Hall," said Mr. Schroeder, who again refused to get a permit. "I just don't want my rights taken away—my right to celebrate independence Day and to use my own property in the way I think it should be used."

The celebration seemed to bring out the creativity of some people. Robert Bercaw, a restaurant owner in Woodstock, Ohio, built, on a 13-foot-long platform, a 6,058-pound blueberry sundae, a huge red, white and blue thing embellished with whipped cream, hundreds of American flags and a banner that read: "God Bless America."

In Bedford, Ind., 76-year-old Frank Arena's year-long task of sculpturing was unveiled—a 30-ton limestone work that depicts Washington crossing the Delaware in a boat with a crew of his soldiers. It was a big task. He started with an 80-ton block of limestone.

## Foreign Nations' Reaction To Bicentennial Is Mixed

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 4—The Soviet Union acknowledged the American Bicentennial today with a lukewarm message to President Ford and caustic articles in the official press.

Scuffing at the notion that the United States had established a free society, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that the principles of the Declaration of Independence had been subverted by American capitalism.

In a telegram to President Ford, Nikolai V. Podgorny, the Soviet President, said that the Bicentennial "reflects an important event in your country's life."

"The entire experience of relations between our countries," he said, "convincingly testifies that the interests of the two nations, just as the interests of the whole world, invariably gained whenever these relations were built on the foundations of mutual respect, equality, striving for mutual understanding and cooperation."

Canadians Ambivalent

OTTAWA, July 4—Canadians marked the United States Bicentennial today with their customary ambivalence in relations toward the huge, dynamic neighboring country.

"Happy birthday, America!" was the theme of newspaper

editorials, which appeared yesterday because Canadian papers have no Sunday editions. But the papers combined editorials with a cool re-examination of the increasingly complex relations between the two nations.

Complaints in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 4—Tiny American flags stood in the chocolate cake and patriotic good will poured forth from the elderly visitors, but the Bicentennial party for Americans in jail here got off to a bad start. "This production is being forced down our throats," complained Michael Heinechen, 32 years old, who is serving a six-year term on drug charges. "We wanted our own party but were told the embassy would be running it."

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## President Talks in Philadelphia; Says U.S.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

directions to thousands of celebrators, as strangers jammed hip-to-hip along Market Street to watch the 50,000 marchers, and the marathon parade of floats from all 50 states.

The President's speech, quietly spoken, evoked only limited interruptions of modest applause. However, afterward one listener, Mrs. Wilma Ward of Willingboro, N.J., said: "I really liked the speech. I think maybe he knows that we've all had a lot of time to think about what we've become in this country, and maybe he understands that not everybody is completely proud of it."

Her view was frequently reflected in the mood and the pace of the long celebration. Those who came seemed to want to express their loyalty to and their pride in their country, but they also seemed in

and abbreviated shorts, and there were men in leisure suits and business suits and cutoff denims and rugby shirts and Hawaiian shirts and no shirts.

There were sneakers and earth shoes and gleaming patent loafers and platform heels higher than the miniature poodle garbed in a red, white and blue sweater and tricornered hat. And there were thousands of T-shirts, emblazoned with slogans and advertisements. One worn by a Philadelphia native stated simply, "I am not a tourist."

One could spend one's money today on flags, pillows, banners, balloons, beer, soda, sketches, bracelets, charms, earrings, after-shave lotion (American Leather), postcards, stamps, patches, buttons and a hundred other items hawked by vendors or sold by stores with bunting-draped windows.

Similarly, the Bicentennial visitor with religious interests might have been drawn into a group of young people who call

themselves "Jev" to the many ducted in the h of this city. The small group sin spiritualists out their posters of celebration of nial."

There were and babies, sok and policemen ice Agents and gionaires and an elaborate tranformed his can Eagle."

As the day p came apparent those who in white. There w and some Japv Koreans and v there were very in the crowds along the early parade.

Obituaries on Pas

## 2 COUNTERPART IN PHILADEL

Over 30,000 Attend Festivities—Puer Independence St

By JOHN KIPP

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Tucked miles away official celebration nation's 200th birth strators estimated at 30,000 rallied today own idea of an Ame lution.

Despite the repetitions of violence Frank L. Rizzo, who for 15,000 Federal preserve calm in the marchers were orderly.

The main counterdion filled a golf d in Fairmount Park sortment of Puerto nialists, black women's rights a us leftist organi homosexual group part of town, a s called Rich Off marched perhaps to a scruffy sq Park.

One flag

The march move ruckdown black at Philadelphia, the phs of the abngs are covered decipherable graf United States flag a drive of dozen of blocks through delphia.

The heavily Pu ment in the larg ganized by the Socialist Party, Puerto Rico, from the Union party's Secretary Mari Bras was speaker.

One of the m this demonstr by a group call Coalition, was without colonies

The scene w the protest days as the crowd in T-shirts, and car banners, stretch of a speakers Elaine Brown of thers charge country's history "of murder and p

David Dellin activist, began remarking that Bicentennial sp had that some he wrote it him

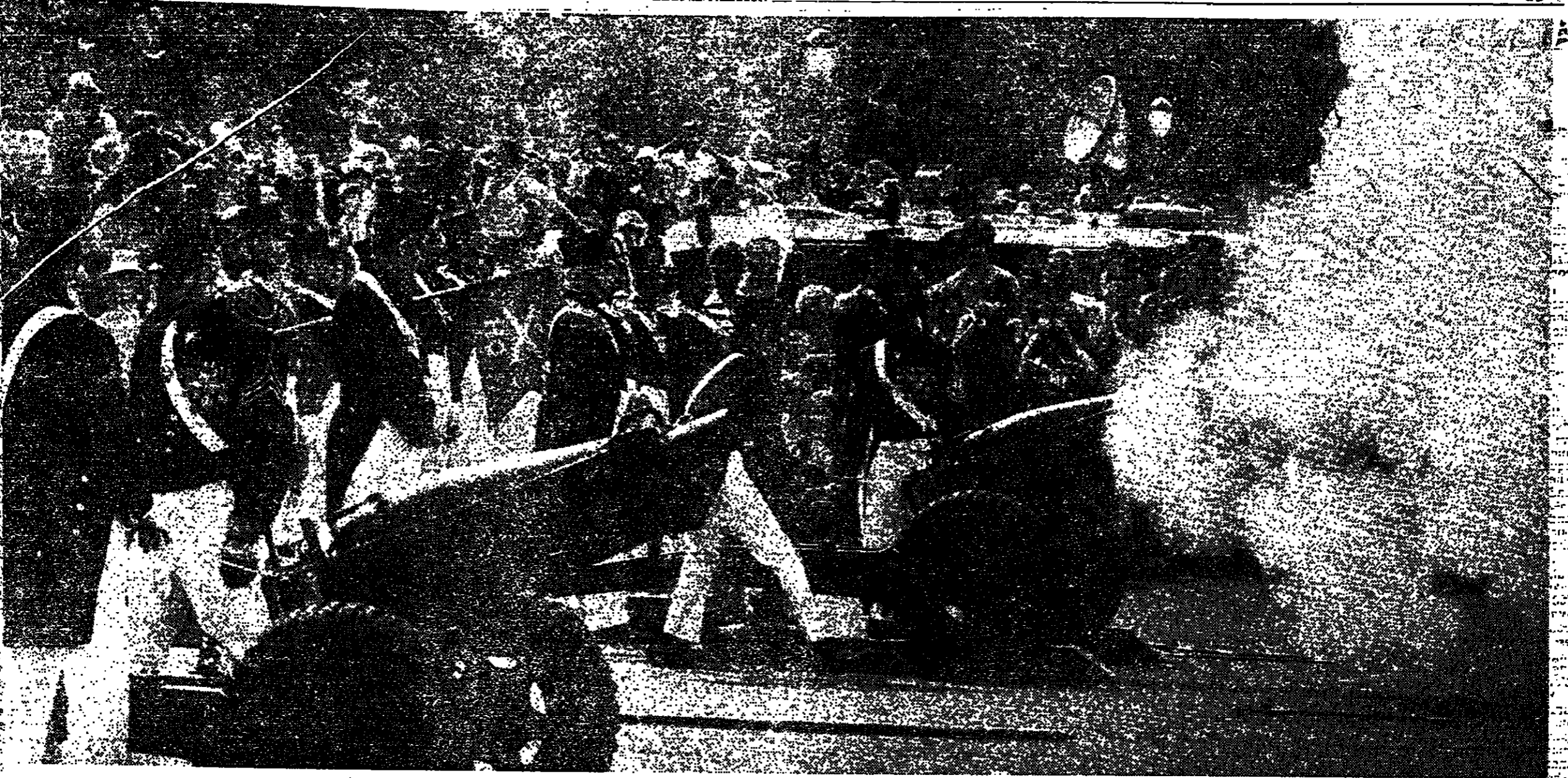
Karen De Cro of the Nations for Women, res with which Sus disrupted the ce 1876 Centenni that women hav ly little progress

Whitcraft I scribed as a "w perialist sing brought the cri with a song wh "Whose the g the one strings?/Ain't it Earlier in the Rich Off Our which included Vietnam vetera fatigues, marc slogans set to r held their demo thrust was an alysis.

"They want t exactly where rich of the st young black the march, exp tion from th

People's Bl Special to The WASHINGTON Several thousa of them young. Mail in front West Facade noon today to People's Bicent ized as a celebr official festive Under a last claiming "Inde Big Business," speakers played on a central th try has fall short of fulfill old promise of and equality for

COUNTRY FI SUPPORT THE FI

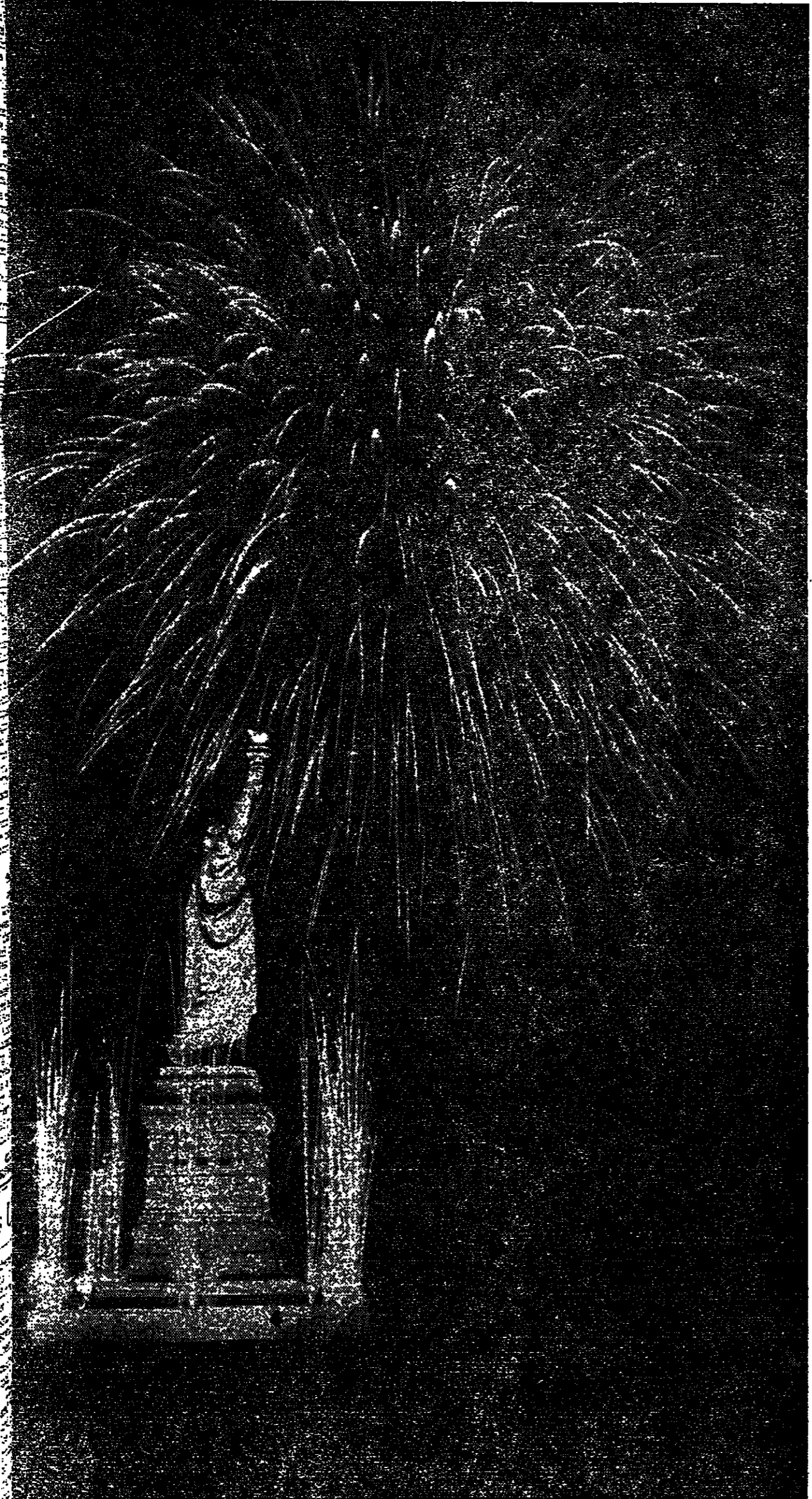


*Corps of Artillery fires salute from Battery Park Promenade*

### Cheer Is Loud and Quiet



*Terence Cardinal Cooke after ecumenical service at Castle Clinton*



*Statue illuminated the Statue of Liberty in a spectacular nighttime display*



*In Roosevelt, N.J., children watched town's parade*

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including the words "ction Is Vital" and "Philadelphia: Sars".

# The Forrestal's Bell Tolls 13 Times for 13 Colonies

## President Does the Honors on Carrier in the Harbor as 3,000 Dignitaries From 70 Nations Crowd Aboard

By FRANK J. PRIAL  
Special to The New York Times

It was only one of tens of thousands of Fourth of July parties today, but it was the only one to be at the harbor.

While most New Yorkers elbowed for room along the Hudson shoreline, President Ford and the nation's leaders and their friends, and officials of some 70 other nations and their friends, consumed free fried chicken, fresh bread, beer, soft drinks and coffee, and watched Operation Sail from one of the best vantage points in the harbor.

At 9:00 a.m. the flight deck of the 80,000-ton, 1,039-foot-long aircraft carrier Forrestal was to have this bash, set against a dramatic background of hundreds of sails, the spray of masts and the distant shores of Brooklyn packed with people.

Mr. Ford arrived aboard the Forrestal just after 1:45 P.M. and, precisely at 2, began ringing the huge golden bell of the carrier, which had been specially mounted on the flight deck. He rang the bell 13 times to herald the birthday of the United States.

"This is the greatest day the city ever had," Mayor Beame said. "It's a day of fantasy, of crowd—warm and proud. It's been wonderful for New York."

Music by the Navy The government leaders, public officials and officials of foreign nations who had been invited aboard were entertained by Navy musicians and singers, protected by Secret Service agents and transported from and to Manhattan at Government expense.

All of the 3,000 very important guests were ferried out from shore by boat. The very most important guests, at least most of them, arrived by helicopter. Among them, the President, Vice President Rockefeller, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, high Navy officials, Mayor Beame and City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, who hitched a ride with the Mayor.

"The Vice President of the United States has just arrived," the announcer told the crowd. "With him is his family." The guests craned their necks to see. They saw Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the Vice President's helicopter had not yet arrived.

"Special Grace and Beauty" In brief remarks about the bell-ringing, Mr. Ford expressed his gratitude to everyone who had had a part in making Operation Sail successful, and he called the tall ships "an escort of special grace and beauty." He said the day's celebra-

tion had been a fitting way to end the Bicentennial as "we begin our uncharted voyage to the future, to the sea of tomorrow."

"I spent a lot of time on aircraft carriers," he told a delighted group of young sailors. During World War II, the President spent 42 months on active duty in the Navy, about half of it on carriers, according to an aide.

Representative Bella S. Abzug, Democrat of Manhattan and one of the guests, said the day's events showed that "we still have a lot of kick left in us in New York." Mrs. Abzug said she had spent much of the day sitting with Princess Grace of Monaco. "She had a bigger hat on than I do," Mrs. Abzug said.

The first guests came on board just before 8 A.M. and grabbed seats under the bunting erected over the bleachers yesterday by members of the Forrestal crew. The guests were prepared to remain there until 3 P.M. or later, depending on when the review of the tall ships ended. By 9 A.M. most of the bleacher seats were filled or were marked off as taken by guests, who were wandering around the decks looking at the displays of fighter aircraft, Navy recruitment literature and Forrestal souvenirs being sold at a brisk rate.

"A Good Host" Actually, preparations for the party began days in advance. The bleachers were erected on the flight deck before the Forrestal left Norfolk last Wednesday. Painting and polishing has been going on even longer. "We've old hands at this," said Vice Adm. John J. Shanahan, commander of the Navy's Second Fleet and tactical commander of the International Naval Review. "The Navy knows how to be a good host."

Lesser lights were not so sanguine. "We've had as many as 12,000 visitors in one day," a helicopter pilot said, "but 3,000 all at one time, expecting to be entertained for nine hours more — that's something else."

Shortly after the President rang the bell, he left the carrier, and there was a great milling around of politicians on deck and a good deal of palaver. Navy officers and South American generals shook hands with Mayor Beame.

Where the food was being served on the hangar deck, one deck below, many who had lined up again to get their lunch. Within an hour or so, most had boarded the Circle Line boats that were being used as ferries for the trip back to Manhattan.

Millions of Viewers The police estimated that there were six million people who viewed Operation Sail from the New York shore, and there were large numbers who also viewed it from New Jersey. The crowds were remarkably patient during the long intervals between ships and in the period before the vessels came into view. People were solicitous, even in the areas of greatest density, such as at Battery Park and along Brooklyn's Shore Parkway.

New Yorkers demonstrated their traditional ingenuity and disdain of planning by appearing in spots from which they were specifically excluded. Some managed to find ways to get on the elevated portions of the West Side Highway below 72d Street. Others perched on cranes, tractor trailers and tug-tied up at piers.

At a Department of Sanitation pier in the West 30's, an elderly woman sat under an umbrella and knitted as the greatest feat of sail ever to touch at New York passed before her eyes.

E. Virgil Conway, chairman of the Committee for July 4th in Old New York and therefore a man with a vested interest in the occasion, nevertheless spoke for many New Yorkers.

"I do not believe the Fourth of July could happen anywhere else in quite the same way," he said. "New York City is what America is supposed to be."

Spectators Play Role Although the great events were the formal centerpiece of the day, it was the vast numbers of spectators who almost stole the show. At 57th Street, Howard Goldberg, who had come to look on with friends, used a megaphone to narrate, calling out the names of ships. The crowd cheered.

At 82d Street and Riverside Drive, as the Russian ship Tovarisch, northbound, went past the American ship Eagle bound south under full sail, Alan Scott, who had come down from Larchmont, N.Y., for the day with his wife and teen-age

"I'm so glad we came. We almost didn't come because we listened to all the talk about



Vice President Rockefeller turns photographer on the aircraft carrier Forrestal. Happy, his wife, is next to him.

# An Armada of Ships in Hudson Highlights City Events

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8 traffic, but we had no trouble getting here and we've enjoyed every minute of it. It's the most wonderful way to spend the Bicentennial Fourth."

The day dawned cool and bright, in the high 60's and low 70's. Below the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, the hundreds of sailing ships somehow formed into parade column. It was a question of sorting out the participants from the floating nonparticipants.

There was an amazing variety of onlooker craft along the coast: family yachts, pleasure runabouts, enormous steamships and the ferryboat John J. Kennedy. Laden on one side with passengers eager not to miss anything, the ferryboat developed a list that would have caused concern on a normal day, but did not draw undue notice under the circumstances.

In the middle of the bay, a rubber raft with an outboard motor confronted veteran boaters who admired the courage and sneered at the foolhardiness of its two-man crew, who frequently dipped out of sight in a choppy sea compounded by wind and thousands of wakes.

At exactly 11 A.M., the Coast Guard's three-masted barque, Eagle, moved under the great bridge between Brooklyn and Staten Island. Her jibsails, staysails and sparker rose high above her trim white hull. On the yardarms, crewmen stood, leaning into the wind.

Next came the Danmark, her cadets lining the yardarms with their feet balanced precariously — or so it seemed to onlooking landlubbers — on ropes below the spans.

The procession sailed past the Forrestal, whose flight deck was occupied by a grandstand for 3,000 distinguished guests, among them Mr. Rockefeller, who flew off by helicopter shortly afterward to board the cruiser Wainwright near the George Washington Bridge and sail down river for the International Naval Review.

A Bewildering Variety As each sailing ship crossed the bow of the Forrestal, crew members dressed ship, on the port side. They were deployed in a bewildering variety of designs. On the Amerigo Vespucci, the elegant Italian full-rigged ship, they stood like beads up the railings to the masts and along the long bowsprit.

The Nippon Maru, Japan's four-masted bark, provided perhaps the liveliest salute, her crew cheered simultaneously, on cue, and waved their yellow caps. It was a rqr that could be heard, but not understood, across the water.

One of the proudest ships in procession was also one of the largest, the Soviet Union's 378-foot-long, four-masted bark, Krusenstern. Built as a German sailing ship in 1928, she was known as the Padua and is the last of the cargo-carrying Cape Horners still in service.

Aboard the Sagres II, Portugal's three-masted bark, the cadets stood like silhouettes in a cut-out dolly pattern, arms stretched out, man almost touching man, along the bare masts. They waved their hats in unison as they went past the Forrestal.

Similarly, aboard Spain's Juan Sebastian de Elcano, the crew was spaced, not bunched, along the yardarms and bowsprit, etched against the sky in impressive formation.

All of the 18 tall ships were built after the age of sail. The oldest and smallest, the Gazella Primero, was built in 1883 and was, until recently, a working Grand Banks Portuguese fisherman. She now belongs to a Philadelphia museum and is the only one with a wooden hull. The Der Pomorza, a Polish vessel, was launched in 1909. One ship present was born in the 1920's, eight in the 1930's and the remaining four in the 1950's and 1960's.

Winston Churchill, with her all-woman crew; the towering four-masted sloop Club Med-terrace, which can be handled by one man; the Chinese junk Mon Lei, the oldest ship afloat in the harbor, built in Fukien in 1855.

The parade sailed through changes of weather that any seafarer might experience on a short voyage. Fair weather that, shortly after 2 P.M., changed to squally rain, then to rain. Neither the ships nor their shoreside admirers were cowed by the elements.

Sudden Change of Plan By 1:30 the Eagle was under the George Washington Bridge. Instead of continuing to Spuyten Duyvil on Manhattan's northern tip, she put about early, to the consternation of thousands of northern spectators in Fort Washington and Inwood and their opposite points in New Jersey. Other ships proceeded according to plan.

About that time, the cruiser Wainwright weighed anchor with Mr. Rockefeller, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld aboard. The review consisted of her journey past the other anchored military shipping to the Forrestal.

The 8,500-ton Wainwright, a guided-missile cruiser, created a stir in traffic as she sailed south, opposite the uptown-bound fleet. She just managed to miss hitting an anchored catamaran and, at one point, moved to the center of the river to give more room to the

# O, Say, What a Patchwork-Quilt of a Fc

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8 self, of course, but the closest living approximation that genes and genealogy will allow in the person of Lieut. Cristóbal Colón de Garvajal y Goroñabal of the Spanish navy.

He crossed the great Atlantic—how else?—by commercial jetliner from Madrid, which is not the way his illustrious forebear did it, but then he is not a slavish imitator, declining as he did to get into a Christopher Columbus suit during yesterday's pageant on the water.

He was in the New World on his honeymoon with his bride—Isabel de Maudaluniz y Castelo, daughter of the Marquis of Taurisano, a captain of the fleet in the Spanish Navy—whom he wed on June 22. His intention is to trace the present status of things along the eastern ridge of his family's discovery, with stops in Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Disney World in Florida.

With no fanfare, Christopher Columbus, the 17th in a direct line of succession, stepped onto a launch off Bethune Street in Greenwich Village and went out to board the rough model of the Santa Maria that later sailed at the head of the Class C vessels. Now and then, Lieutenant Columbus took the wheel.

The couple had come at the invitation of Lowell Lytle, president of Young American Showcase, which built the imitation vessel. "Why did you decide to come?" the guest was asked in a shore side interview.

"Because I am aware of the heritage of my name and because it would be very representative to be here, as a humble person carrying this name, for the American holiday," he said. "There is no better time for us to come in our happy circumstances of discovering a new world with our new lives."

It was a perfect little speech, perfectly suited to his perfect manner. He is a flashingly handsome officer, and his wife is a finely featured young woman who could be cast in the role of a princess at a glance.

There were ships of character among the other sailing vessels in the show: the Sir

# Norway's Crew Salute 2 Important Birthdays

By TONY KONNEISER  
Special to The New York Times

ABOARD THE CHRISTIAN RADICH, July 4.—At 11:25 this morning, 17-year-old Erik Blom, a cadet on board this full-rigged Norwegian tall ship, took his trumpet to his lips—from 130 feet up in the rigging above the deck—and played one chorus of "Happy Birthday."

He played it just as the 241-foot-long Christian Radich passed the United States aircraft carrier Forrestal. He played it to Norway's Crown Princess, Sonja, who was standing on the deck of the Forrestal with her husband, Crown Prince Harald, because she was 39 years old yesterday and celebrating a birthday.

And Cadet Blom played it to the millions of United States citizens who were in the metropolitan area, in honor of their nation, which was 200 years old today and celebrating its Bicentennial.

And later, Mr. Blom admitted that he had been "just a little bit nervous."

There had never been anything like this maritime salute before, and the young cadets of the Christian Radich who had attempted at first to be blasé about the event—the 15- and 16- and 17-year-old boys who make up the ship's 87-man crew—were finally swept away in the tide of the spectacle.

In the early morning hours yesterday, the crew of the Radich—the name given the ship by American tourists in Newport, R. I.—were professing equanimity toward the Bicentennial. No emotion. Just another day at the office.

"What is there to get excited about?" asked Olav Midtun, 17. "We are used to all the boats from our stay in Newport. Maybe if I were American, I'd be more excited."

"Only Sailors Understand" "I am sorry," said Johan Meyer, 17. "I am very happy to be in America and help you celebrate your birthday. But it is your birthday, I am Norwegian, and I can't jump and scream."

It was a studied cool, a learned calm. But it did not convince the officers, and it did not last long.

"I think they are just pretending to be calm," said Henrik Wade, the ship's second mate. "Otherwise, they are crazy. This is an event for your whole life. I think sailors should feel it most because 99 percent of the other people will think it is a circus, and only sailors will understand it."

The Christian Radich was third in line in the parade yesterday, behind the Eagle and the Danmark. There was a picnic atmosphere aboard the ship, with 35 visiting dignitaries in the official Norwegian party, sipping drinks and eating cheese and stew as the ship sailed.

A haze shrouded the approach to New York underneath the Verrazano Bridge, on a surreal mood over the long line of tall ships.

At the sides of the ships, Coast Guard acted like pulling on a football field, less ships through an open path, stripping all once. Underneath the various war carriers and formed a path to us on to this greater area.

By 11:15 A.M. it was under the bridge, her great topmast other ships in salt water. By 12:30 afternoon, she had most of her sails effects (the wind wrong direction) to still traveling and power, cruising the steady speed of 7.

All Cool Was Around the ship spread a scene from a Dino De Laurentiis gaze film. There the people, many of the ferriesboats and ers until the ho swelled and bulg sides. There were flying by, and bla lazily in the air, gun salutes near of Liberty, and tains of water at from fireboats.

And about the cool vanished from men of the Radich. Young Mr. Midtun his camera and bing pictures. So d'er. So did most of the crew, ag deck with all son graphic equipme course, the offic ing men who has what a spectacle be-joined in mid-

"I want to talk to you to fix this in my mind," said "So I can reme ways. I was wor caring. It seems much."

Later, at 2 P.M. Christian Radich at the South Str her parade into- pleted, the capt put the event i tive Kjell Thors dent of history the sea and, p wise in both. H "I think it years for the b stand and app happened here. have a wide vi they are so you day they will k was history.

"Never befo many ships gat in peace and fi and a navy ma in. But it is fighting. This is get together f will not happ shouldn't think time it will wo

# Fireworks Emblazon Sky Around Statue of Liberty

New York Harbor became more brilliant than Broadway last night as the biggest and most colorful fireworks display in the city's history exploded for half an hour in celebration of the nation's Bicentennial.

Never had so many people watched a fireworks show. Hundreds of thousands packed along the shoreline from the front of the city and New Jersey to marvel at the streaking rockets and the thudding guns, and to listen to quotations from great Americans and to patriotic music. In addition, many millions more watched on screens at home, as television networks broadcast the spectacle in color throughout the country.

At times this "photographed" exhibition, operated by push-button electronics, made the night skies sheets of gold or silver, visible for more than 15 miles. During one three-minute period a 200-gun salute roared from ships in the harbor.

The huge crowds formed a human carpet across the city of Manhattan, covering the sidewalks, the curbs. Spectators were perched on window ledges and on automobile roofs and hoods.

The cheered, applauded and whistled as the chrysanthe-mums and fingers of color exploded and became brilliant drops in the sky.

But many standing well back from the waterfront expressed disappointment during a five-minute period early in the show when the display seemed geared more for the television viewers than for the spectators at the harbor. But as the fireworks approached their climax of noise and color, everyone was enthusiastic.

National Anthem Sung But the climax of the display of fireworks—which were fired from Liberty Island, Ellis Island, Governors Island and three barges in the harbor—was not an explosion of color. It was the short period in which the masses of spectators turned toward the Statue of Liberty and joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" while the helicopter, towing a flag of red, white and blue lights, 60 by 100 feet, flew over the harbor.

The fireworks display, pro-

duced by Macy's with technical help from the Disney organization, took months of preparation and the cooperation of the Navy, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, the Marines, the Police and Fire Departments, the New York Telephone Company, the Council of Churches, the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Thousands who watched the fireworks had picked their spots hours before the display began, at 9 P.M. Many people, having heard that the show would combine music and commentary with the fireworks, had brought radios and tuned them to WNYC-FM or to WNBC-AM to hear the words of Washington, Lincoln, John Adams, Grant, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Emma Goldman, John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Gettysburg Address From Lincoln's Gettysburg address, they heard: "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

From the speech President Kennedy had planned to deliver in Dallas in 1963:

"We in this country, in this generation are—by destiny rather than choice—the watchmen of the walls of world freedom."

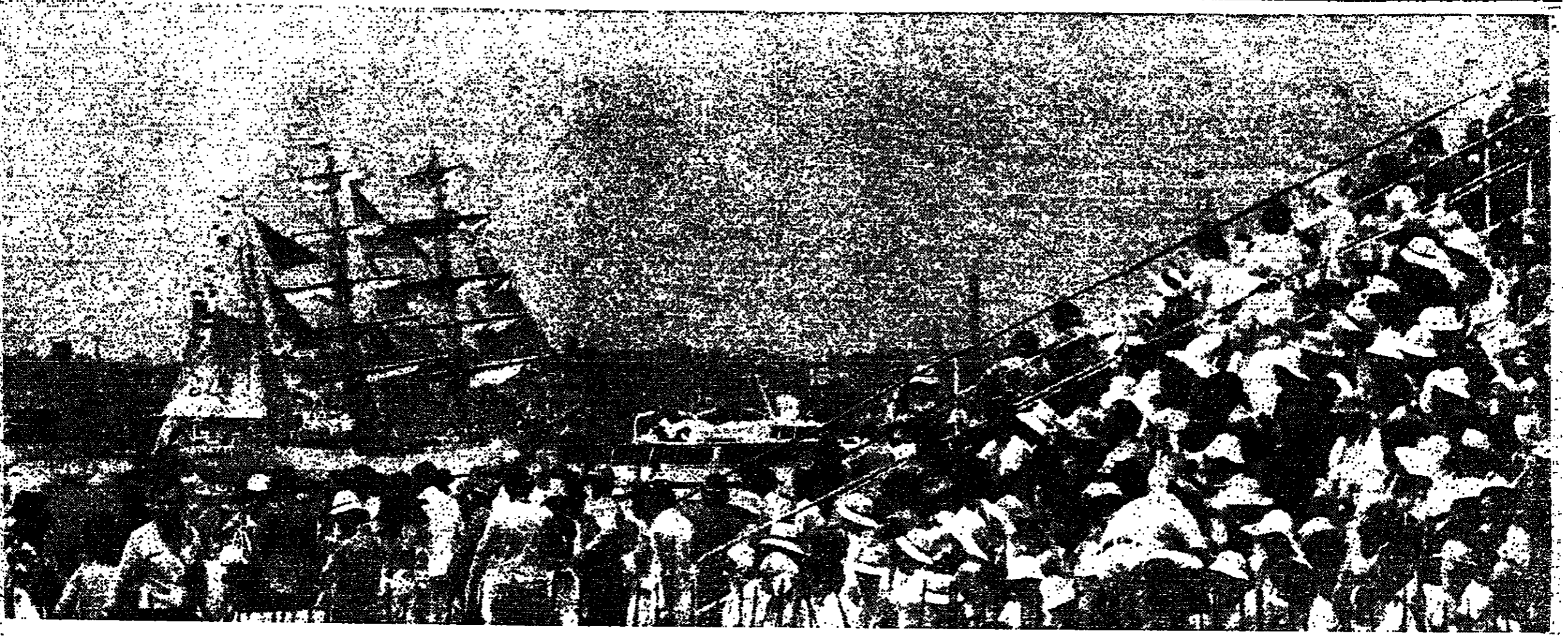
"From Dr. King's speech that same year on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial:

"When we let freedom ring from every tenement and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children—black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics—will be able to join hands and sing the words of the old spiritual: 'Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last.'"

To the waterfalls and the comets of explosives were synchronized drum rolls and such patriotic music as "Yankee Doodle," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America the Beautiful."

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Norway's Crew  
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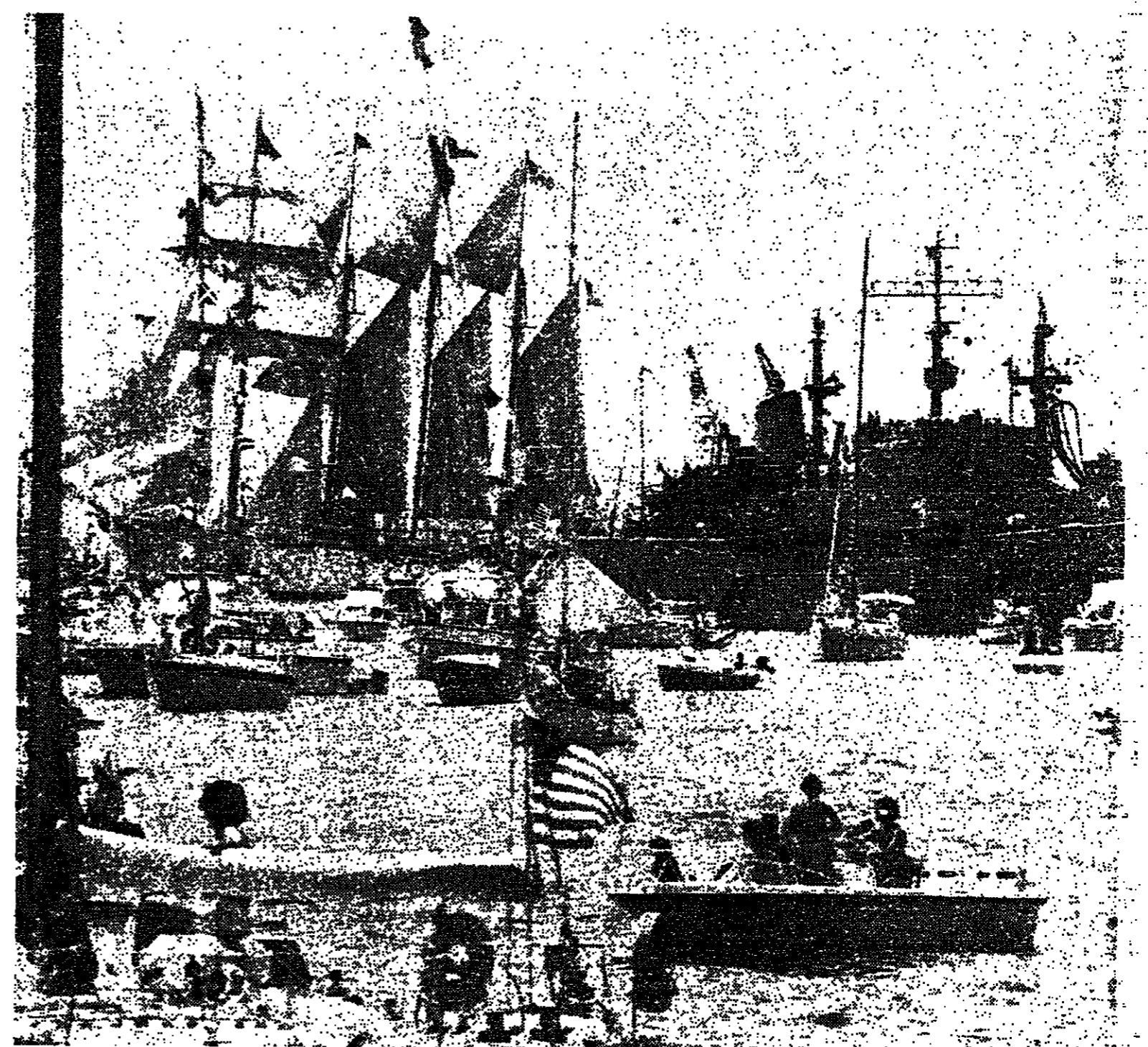


From a grandstand set up at the Battery, New Yorkers watch Colombia's Gloria. The New York Times/Robert Walker

# Ships of World Help City Mark Fete



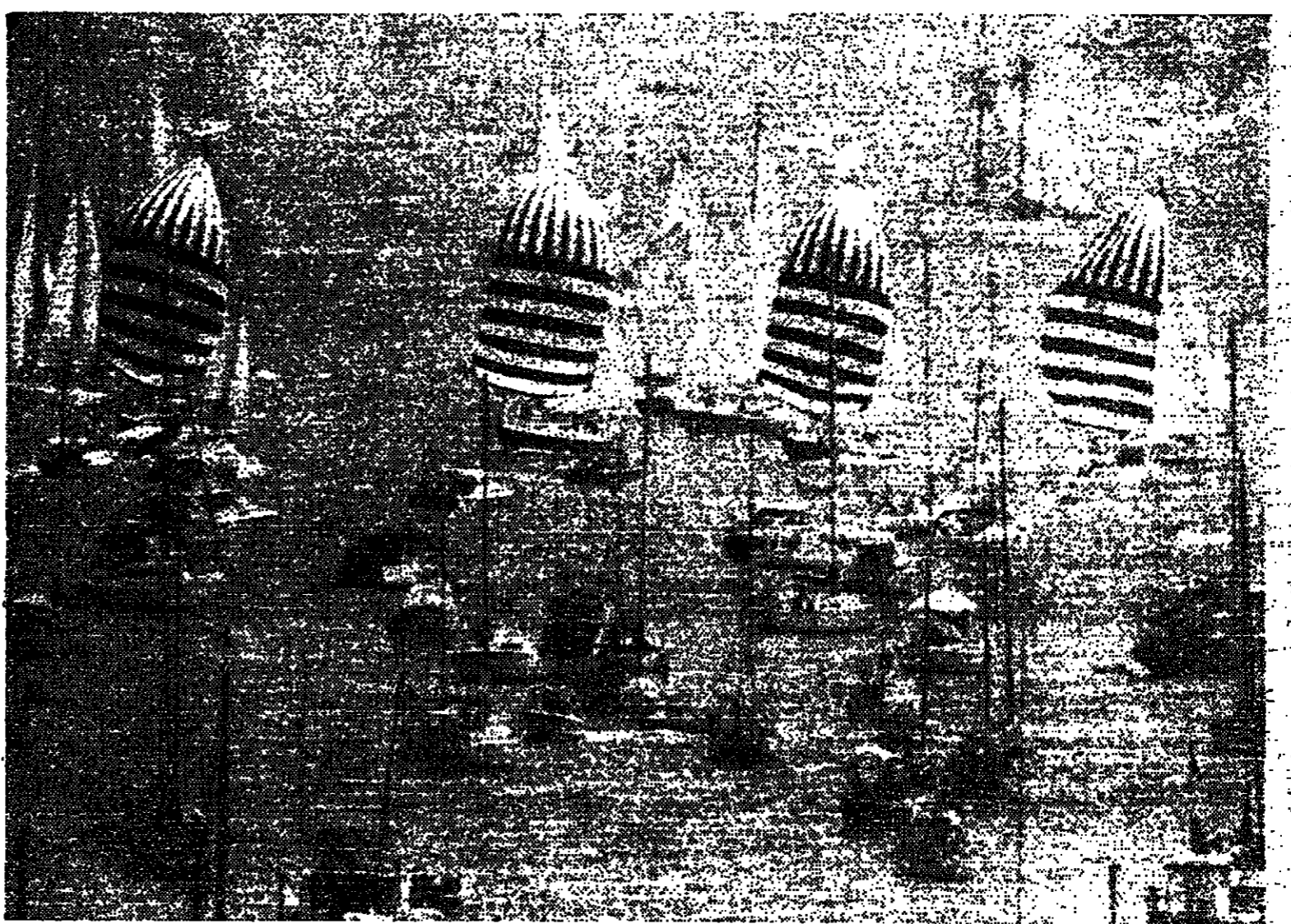
The New York Times/Robert Walker



Vessels of all types filled the harbor. At left is Chile's Esmeralda, at right, the Glucksburg of West Germany. The New York Times/Edward Houser



The Amerigo Vespucci stand at attention. The New York Times/Edward Houser



Spinnakers flying, a quartet of sailing boats provides visual harmony in the naval concert. The New York Times/Paul Rosner

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# Crowds, Short of Forecast, Watch Operation Sail From the Palisades

By MAURICE CARROLL

Top the abrupt wall of the Palisades—from the helix twisting to the Lincoln Tunnel at the south, past the old homes and the garish new high-rise towers, north to the greenery of Palisades Interstate Park—tens of thousands watched Operation Sail yesterday.

The crowds on the cliff-top, on the narrow strip between the Hudson River and the foot of the escarpment, along the lowlands in Hoboken, Jersey City and Bayonne, were big. But they were smaller than the apprehensive police had expected, and they were well-behaved.

"It was nowhere near as bad as we'd predicted," said Lieut. George Barakat of the Weehawken police.

"We expected 200,000 to

300,000, and we only got about 90,000," said Police Chief Patrick McGee of Jersey City.

For the first time, the Palisades Park police permitted overnight camping in the New Jersey section. That worked fine. Some 20,000 people stayed over and, said Chief Richard G. Piper, "There wasn't a single bad incident."

Worried that some overenthusiastic spectators might topple off the steep cliff, the park police also put up a mile of snow fence north of the George Washington Bridge. That did not work at all. The crowds stampeded over it, and some crept perilously close to the cliff's edge. But the police reported no injuries.

There were some problems. "We've got poison ivy galore,"

said Dr. Barry M. Reisman, one of four volunteer physicians working with the Fort Lee, N.J., ambulance squad. "We had to send out for extra witch hazel and calomine lotion." The itch might last longer, he suggested, than "the souvenir balloons and the T-shirts."

Mostly, everyone just had fun.

"To think that my neighbors back home thought I ought to watch it all on TV," said Mrs. John R. Wald of Flemington, N.J., whose family and friends stayed overnight in the park, some of them sleeping in the family van, some on picnic tables under a tarpaulin.

"Ma, I just rolled out of bed to see what it was all about from my living room window," said John Kutler, who lives in Edgewater Colony, N.J., along the river's edge. "I lifted the shade and there were all these ships going by."

"Not only is this the experience of a lifetime," said Mrs. Leigh Chrystal-Feeny, who was at a family party on the 17th floor of the 23-floor Doric apartment in Union City, N.J. She is president of the Yoga Teachers Association of Yonkers, and that, she said, gave her an extra dimension to her celebration. "Using the Jain discipline, I can become a part of a sailor on the ships."



From cliffs in Fort Lee, N.J., near the George Washington Bridge, people looked down on the Hudson and the naval parade.

## About New York

### The July 4 Beat in the Upper Bay

By TOM BUCKLEY

You're over the white line," Sgt. Joseph Mottie shouted vociferously over his loud-hailer from the bow of the Police Department's Harbor Launch No. 1.

That was yesterday morning at 10:30, and the launch was throttling slowly through the waters of the Upper Bay, keeping clear the lane that the tall ships would use on their way up the Hudson.

"The skipper of the cabin cruiser that Sergeant Mottie was shouting to touched his right index finger to the bill of his yachting cap and steered back toward the school of small craft that lay anchored between Ellis and Liberty Islands.

"No, it's usually no sweat with the pleasure boats, the sergeant said. "But with a scene like this you've got to worry. The Coast Guard says there are 30,000 small boats in the harbor today, and it looks like more than that to me."

What would have happened, a passenger asked, if the skipper had ignored his warning?

"We can give out summonses, just like the guys on shore," the sergeant replied. "For speeding, say. Today the speed limit in the Upper Bay is eight knots. For a more serious offense, we could take a boat in tow, bring them to shore and take the skipper to the nearest station house. But I don't think we're going to have any situations like that. Everybody is being very cooperative."

from a South African warship, the President Kruger, and another fouled an anchor line, but this time no one cut it.

"The skipper won't turn off his sonar, and he's got it right up near the surface on an antipersonnel frequency to make it tough for a frogman who doesn't like South Africa to maybe put a magnetic bomb on her bottom," said Sergeant Mottie. "Listen, you can hear it coming right out of the water."

Indeed you could, after the launch was throttled back. It was a high-pitched whine that could, the sergeant said, deafen a diver.

Sergeant Mottie's crew, which had been on duty for 12 hours, was replaced at 12 P.M. by one headed by Officer Bill Reddan. Soon afterward the radio reported a collision north of Liberty Island, Launch No. 1 sped to the scene.

It turned out that the bow of a powerboat had gouged a minuscule piece of wood out of the trim of a larger cabin cruiser, whose owner, thinking no doubt of the insurance possibilities, was trying to magnify the incident.

"I want to go to the hospital," he shouted, holding his right arm. "I want an X-ray."

"O.K.," said Officer Reddan. "I can take you, but I can't bring you back."

The man decided he didn't need an X-ray; not at any rate, while the tall ships were passing.

## Ethnic Diversity Adds Some Spice to Fourth of July Celebration

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

the day, bought North Carolina watermelon at 25 cents a slice and danced in front of City Hall. More came later to watch the fireworks.

The police estimated that six million people had driven, bused and had taken trains into Manhattan for the day and that two million of them had gone south of City Hall, almost filling up the short, curving streets that make up what was the geographical area of the city on July 4, 1776.

The expected heavy crowds along the New Jersey shore failed to materialize, and officials in such towns as Weehawken, Bayonne and Hoboken were relieved. The heaviest concentration of spectators was on Kingswood Bluff in Weehawken, a crowd estimated at 20,000.

quickly got behind it and pushed it free.

Jim Bishop of Manhattan typified those who had come to celebrate themselves in lower Manhattan. "It's the country's 200th birthday and I came down here to see everyone else," he said, adding that looking and eating were more fun than television.

Mr. Bishop, a nurse, said he was determined to sample all of the foods to be had downtown. "I eat my way through these things," he said, chewing on something that he said was "chopped and Turkish."

Crimean Dances

The Turks were at Water and Wall Streets, and between dances of the Crimea and belly dancing they did a thriving business in spinach and cheese pies and spiced-up meatballs. Down the Street at 1 Wall, the Armenians displayed 10th-century illuminated manuscripts and dispensed shish kebabs.

Irish Festival

At 77 Water Street, was a careful blend of folk songs by Mickey Carton and discreet but well-placed signs on behalf of the Manhattan Irish Northern Aid Committee.

India was on John Street, with a parade of sari fashions, and right next door was an impromptu festival, simply a pyramid of watermelons, being sold by Pat Smith, who said business was brisk. "Watermelon is healthy," she said. "It's biodegradable and it's good for the environment. Twenty-five cents a slice."

A continuous attraction throughout the day was a 14-year-old white gelding, Turledove, from Clove Lakes on Staten Island, who was fed with sugar cubes until the City Hall parade began late in the afternoon. Turledove was Manou Majlessi's horse and Mr. Majlessi was George Washington for the day, a resemblance that he relished to the extent of signing dollar bills for whoever asked him.

The Chinese held a dragon dance alongside Police Headquarters and the Municipal Building, and Peter Wong from the Manxaria Inn gave a cooking demonstration. At Liberty Park Plaza, Afro-Cuban poetry was read, and tamales and pestes were sold by the dozen.

The South Street Seaport, open and bouncing, was surrounded by three blocks of the Italian Festival, an olio of food booths, games of chance and flea markets. A popular attraction was the long bank of slot machines and pinballs directly in front of the Fulton Fish Market.

"American Enterprise"

It was all in the interests of "American enterprise," said Alex Guarino, who normally sells yogurt but who was peddling sodas and watermelon yesterday. "You have to try to be successful in America."

Strollers along Water Street were taken to the Ural, the Mediterranean, Northern Europe and Asia. In four blocks from Hanover Square to Pine Street, Greek, Ukrainian, Slovak, Polish and Korean festivals drew thousands of watchers and eaters. Said Carole Shaw: "Only in New York."

Said her friend Mary Schaeffer: "We even gave up the beach to come here."

in the United States, made in Puerto Rico, and later melted down by George Washington for cannon shot. And the Finns, the Hungarians, the Lithuanians, the Japanese, the Norwegians, the Swedes and the West Indians filled the downtown area with music and food.

"There'll never be a day like this one," Mayor Beame said early yesterday morning in proclaiming the city's official Bicentennial celebration.

"From Atlantic to Pacific, from Mexico to Canada, Americans speak with a voice of one man," he said at Castle Clinton, shortly after Terence Cardinal Cooke, the Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Folkes and Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum began the day with an ecumenical service of prayer and organ music.

Leonard Bernstein recited the Declaration of Independence after praising its "precision of rhetoric, subtle adherence to facts and barely contained rage."

## 'Admiral' Behind Show

### Frank Osborn Braynard

A man from the Chilean consulate was on one phone, an admiral was on the other, and both had problems. Naval officers and volunteer workers were rushing about commenting to anyone who had time to listen. "It's a madhouse," Frank Osborn Braynard, the general manager of Operation Sail, and thereby impresario of the greatest latter-day maritime parade in New York Harbor, was serene.

"It's a lot of fun," he said. "And it's not difficult."

Mr. Braynard, who is an enthusiast but not a dissembler, was certainly enjoying himself at the vortex of the spectacular one-shot water extravaganza.

It took five years to put Operation Sail together and Mr. Braynard saw it grow from a headquarters first in an upstairs office in the South Street Seaport Museum and then in offices along the whole north side of the 72d floor of the World Trade Center's north tower.

He cajoled money, almost a half million dollars, and services, to the extent of \$1 million. He sprinkled his conversation with superlatives and upbeat phrases, as he has always done.

"That's grand." "Magnificent." "Really fine."

All these are mainstays of the Braynard vocabulary. There is something of an irony in the fact that he presided over a tribute to the triumphs of sail. His real love is passenger steamships; he is an expert on this dwindling class of vessels.

"Somebody asked me the other day the difference between a bark and a barkentine; I couldn't tell them, and it was very embarrassing," said the 59-year-old man, who supervised the effort that brought 228 sailing ships and 53 naval units into New York Harbor.

Mr. Braynard stands 5 feet, 4 inches tall, considerably more compact than the 16 tall ships that were the centerpiece of Operation Sail. But his ideas and receptivity tower considerably higher.

"Frank has unlimited enthusiasm," said an associate. "We have had to teach him to say no once in a while."

Mr. Braynard, who never shipped out before the mast, has always been afflicted with salt-water fever. He has

been amassing memorabilia for most of the years of his life, which began on Aug. 21, 1916, in Sea Cliff, L.I.

His house there is virtually a museum of maritime artifacts, with a basement full of models, ship nameboards, slivers of engines, old banners and ship's callings, and an upstairs lined with 50 lithographs, oils and drawings of liners, from the Savannah (first steamship across the Atlantic) to the Queen Elizabeth 2.

The current love of his life, next to his wife and two grown children, is the extinct liner Leviathan. He has written more than half of a four-volume work on the great ship, which was the queen of the Atlantic trade, from 1911 through the 1920's. It is a self-published work, made possible by donations from friends and fellow shipping buffs.

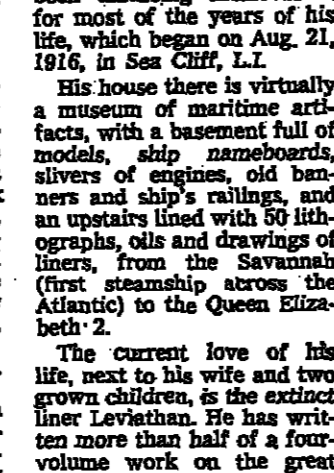
Mr. Braynard's father, a physician, came to Sea Cliff by boat from New York and bought property there. As a boy, Frank drew pictures of ships and collected whatever he could find.

In 1943 he went to work for the American Merchant Marine Institute, a shipowners' organization, and in 1948 he began a three-year tenure as ship news reporter on the New York Herald Tribune. This ended with a 10-year return engagement at the Merchant Marine Institute.

Mr. Braynard then spent eight years as the public relations officer for Moran Towing and Transportation, the tugboat concern. In 1970 he was appointed program director of the South Street Seaport Museum, of which he was a founder.

In 1964 Mr. Braynard put together a 24-ship Operation Sail in New York. The current operation began germinating almost immediately after the first one. He and Peter Stamford and the founder of the museum, mulled over the next big thing South Street could do.

"We were driving down to visit a woman in Princeton, N. J.," he said. "She has an absolutely magnificent collection of scrimshaw, and we wanted to see it. I said in the car that the Bicentennial was a perfect time to do it. We knew that the British had a sailing regatta of some



It's a lot of fun, and it's not difficult.

kind every two years, in even years, and that made 1976 a natural."

Mr. Braynard and Howard Slotnick, a New Rochelle automobile dealer whose sailing fervor waxes even hotter than Mr. Braynard's, went to Kiel, Germany, in 1972 to talk to the British, whose regatta was in port there at the time. They agreed, and then it was just a matter of putting it together.

The project continued under South Street's auspices for several years until 1974, when the museum could no longer afford to let Mr. Braynard wear two hats—as Op Sail chief and museum program director.

When Op Sail received funds from the Bicentennial organizations on the national and state (New York and New Jersey) levels, as well as from corporations, he was put on the payroll at \$25,000 a year. The Port Authority donated the World Trade Center office space free.

Yesterday he watched the passing maritime parade from the deck of the aircraft carrier Forrestal.

As the ships glided up and down the Hudson, Mr. Braynard realized an "impossible" dream of his own and of the thousands who love ships and the sea. If only one of the great liners could have grandly swept ahead of the procession, Mr. Braynard's joy would have been complete.

GIVE FUN TO A CHILD  
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into boughs, said. "They were gloriously empty."

Traffic was exceptionally light throughout the city as motorists heeded the pleas of city officials to leave their cars at home and to rely on public transportation.

Police expanded the traffic-free area of lower Manhattan to include all the streets south of Chambers and north of Fulton Street because of motorists' attempt to park there. The police held to their original plan of keeping a few streets open around the perimeter of the area to permit some access by automobiles.

The largest problems were quite small.

The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge was closed at midday for an hour because of drivers who had halted their cars to watch the flotilla of ships passing below; only nine cars were towed away by the police during the whole day, and all of them had been parked on Chambers Street.

The cars' owners were angered because, they said, "No Parking" signs were not posted on that street until after they had parked there.

A few minor traffic delays occurred during the late afternoon on West Street, as pedestrians streamed out of the Battery Park City landfill toward nearby subway stations.

The day's general joy extended to Brooklyn and its Coney Island section, where a crowd-estimator who always estimates that one million had been swarming at Coney Island, let it be known that not even a Bicentennial could dissuade people from going to the beach. The crowd? "Over one million," he said.

Puerto Rican Cannon

The beachgoers may have gone there after sampling the Haitian Festival at 44 Pine Street, which featured conch, rice and beans and sweating out a limbo. Or the Philippine Festival at 59 Maiden Lane, for an evolutionary look at that country's heritage.

At Maiden Lane, Puerto Ricans celebrated not only the Bicentennial, but also the 350th anniversary of the first bells

in the United States, made in Puerto Rico, and later melted down by George Washington for cannon shot. And the Finns, the Hungarians, the Lithuanians, the Japanese, the Norwegians, the Swedes and the West Indians filled the downtown area with music and food.

"There'll never be a day like this one," Mayor Beame said early yesterday morning in proclaiming the city's official Bicentennial celebration.

"From Atlantic to Pacific, from Mexico to Canada, Americans speak with a voice of one man," he said at Castle Clinton, shortly after Terence Cardinal Cooke, the Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Folkes and Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum began the day with an ecumenical service of prayer and organ music.

Leonard Bernstein recited the Declaration of Independence after praising its "precision of rhetoric, subtle adherence to facts and barely contained rage."

Readings of the Declaration of Independence later moved to City Hall, where throughout the day bands played and well-known New Yorkers, such as Paul O'Dwyer, Helen Hayes, Celeste Holm and Josephine Prentice, read excerpts before an altar-like structure bedecked with a bronze eagle and the seal of the city that had been designed by Xavier Gonzalez. Those listening were asked to sign a reaffirmation of the declaration.

No Libation

The first to do so was Stewart Klions of the Art Students League. Frank Migliozi was the eighth to sign one book, but leaped quickly to the other side of the dais and was the first to sign in another one.

Mayor Beame stopped off at City Hall and then, after visiting the Forrestal, was taken by helicopter into the area of the July 4th in Old New York Festival, where he and City Council President Paul O'Dwyer were met by E. Virgil Conway, the festival chairman.

Mr. Conway said, "I understand there was no libation allowed on board."

"Pretty damn good idea, too," said Mr. O'Dwyer.

Mr. Conway and Rodney Kirk, the produce val, took Mr. Beame up Water Street, and Maiden Lane where Mr. Beame, by the crowds, at point that he cc gratulations on city." Another July 4th."

At Federal B readings from A bure. At the Pavilion, Oscar listeners throu of American fo across the street Crafts Plaza, wa

"Sense of C

At the Seams stitute, Mrs. honorary chair mltee of New 4th and an end of the festival broad smile, "Is day? I'm so the we need, a

In the ever big fireworks gathered arou in Battery Park American Symp conducted by i

As the day thunderstorms cally, some f most did not; children decid Others, weary the many fast evening-dense ling to see Ge bid farewell LIVINGSTON (UP)—The be the count tennial baby v today by St. B The hospital a 6-pound 12 born 13 second to Mr. and Mr Montclair. Th Lynn, and it found fine, a man said. She first child.

## Dobbs Ferry 'Rings In' the 200s

By JAMES FERON

DOBBS FERRY, N.Y., July 4—America's 200th birthday was celebrated here today by children ringing bells in Riverside Park.

Jean Fritz, an author of children's books, had encouraged officials to adopt the idea because, she said, youngsters "should participate on this important day and not just watch."

Mrs. Fritz and a few hundred other residents of this Hudson River village had gathered by the river to eat hot dogs, visit with each other and listen to music, but w and fervor th suitable on a few weeks ago.

They were interrupted briefly by a thunderstorm that obscured the Tappan Zee Bridge a few miles to the north and short-circuited the organ. But, like the ringing of the bells, it only made the ceremony more personal.

Led by Helen Ricci, who had organized the picnic, the celebrators sang the national anthem and other patriotic songs without music, but w and fervor th suitable on a few weeks ago.

A few mi clock, Mrs. F the children, hold the clapp while she told Revolutionary history. A firehouse like the hour, a church in the Phurles in the historic midd the park, and who were fm in the event.

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## Stamford Halts Work on Its Future to Mark

By MICHAEL KNIGHT

STAMFORD, Conn., July 4—This bustling little city took time out today from creating a bright new future for itself to spend a day celebrating its past and the nation's 200th birthday.

A parade to the heart of the city's downtown this afternoon and a gala ball later this evening were the highlights of a week of events planned as long as two years ago to mark the Bicentennial and Stamford's role in the Revolutionary War period.

Like the parades staged in all of Connecticut's 169 towns and cities today, the one here was a patriotic jumble composed of every local group that boasts a banner and many that offered only a willingness to march.

Ninety-one units representing city civic organizations, business groups, clubs, ethnic societies, drum and bugle corps and municipal marching bands paraded past the reviewing stand on Summer Street, a procession of people interspersed with floats, antique cars and old-fashioned fire engines.

The Colonial dress ball later

boasted an wooden cake and decked w candle lighte The festive day night with front of City Street, attend cadets from t Sail ships th night in the a On Saturday a Revolutiona tion still befi rededicated in recalled the c jera.

## In 300-Year-Old L.I. Community, It Was a

By PRANAY GUPTA

ORIENT, L. I., July 4—Robert Van Nostrand was up at 5 A.M. today to work on his cauliflower farm here. The planting season is on, and for him and almost everyone else in this tiny community at the northernmost tip of Long Island, this was not a day to waver from schedule.

"Our celebration of July 4 consists in continuing to do our work," Mr. Van Nostrand said,

"After all, that is the American ethic, isn't it?"

Settled by the English in 1661, Orient is one of the oldest communities on Long Island. Farming still is the main occupation, and the fishermen still harvest bountiful catches from Peconic Bay.

So it was business almost as usual in Orient today, although there were some signs of celebration. Every house, most of which date back at least 200 years, displayed their flags. At many schools, children engaged in candle-dipping and

in baking tree rang their bell Ed Lathar is from a fam around here served today little commu dergone ear the last two.

The farmer ing Orient, j been leaving Long Island. At rising taxes, t tion costs an from real est.

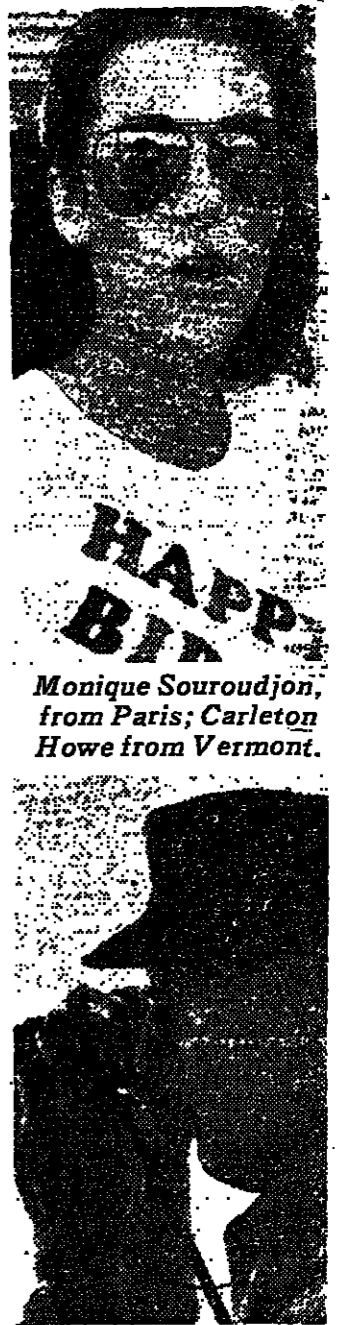
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Above, Helen Holmes and Bill Farber dressed as revolutionaries. Left, Robert Indiana and Louise Nevelson were among artists on board. Right, guests paid \$125 each for benefit of Skowhegan School.



The New York Times/Bill After



Monique Souroudjon, from Paris; Carleton Howe from Vermont.

# Celebrating for Charity and Fun...

**NEMY** and Bill Orange, N.J., vacation yes-ot dressed up considered garb (tricorne hats for him; dress and ker) ignored shouted that didn't take their way to a r. boarded a and chugged or's island to r's. cost them Holmes, who ketts at Chan-on, thought it rry cent. rthday gift to s Holmes, who o Mr. Farber, court to legally of her maiden doesn't know t but I wanted anyway, when a certain age, use so many

the school," said Ellen Johnson, whose grandfather had Wacker Drive in Chicago named after him, and who is now on the Board of Skowhegan. "We wanted it relaxed," said John Eastman, the executive vice president of the school. Things weren't quite as relaxed on the Staten Island Ferry, which had been chartered by the New York City Mission Society for a similar benefit. The 1,500 capacity was sold out several weeks in advance, with tickets going for from \$25 for children, to \$75 for adults and \$125 for sponsors. The price included a box lunch catered by Donald Bruce White, soft drinks, wine and beer, a steel band and a commentary by Art Buchwald. **Bumpy Start** "It got off to a bumpy start but it had a happy ending," said Dick Daniels, who managed operations and logistics, and together with Dean Merrill, chairman of the event, talked the right authorities into allowing the ferry to leave the slip, where it was supposed to remain tied up, and head for Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. For the Mission Society, the happy ending will probably be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the profits of the day, attended by such as Christine Andreas of My Fair Lady, Josh Logan, Joanne and Fred Winship and Ann and John Coleman, and a similar evening event to watch the fireworks. A third benefit, for Cancer Care Inc., was scheduled to be landlocked and remained so. The organization rented part of the sixth floor of the Seamen's Church Institute

near Battery Park for a \$50 viewing of Operation Sail in the daylight hours, and a \$25 viewing of the evening fireworks. Among those who contributed money and/or their presence were Angier Biddle Duke, Helen Hayes, John and Frances Loeb, Mary Roebing, Caroline and Douglas Lynch and Countess Marina de Brantes. The Skowhegan boat, awash in cameras, backgammon sets, Vuitton and Gucci handbags and carryalls, and diffidently expensive sweaters, jackets, blazers and loafers, carried a mixed batch of guests. "This is where I belong," said Louise Nevelson, who was surrounded by such artists as Robert Indiana, Mari-sol, Cletus Johnson, and Diana MacKown, whose book "Dawns plus Dusks," a Nevelson biography will be published in November. Miss Nevelson, who was wearing a long embroidered coat and eyeglasses that almost tilted the boat, said she would rather be where she was, "with a group I respect," than aboard the For-estral, where she had also been invited, "with those politicians." The artists and politicians gave way to a discussion of her favorite pin-up girl. "I never had one before," she said, "but I do now and it's Elizabeth Taylor." "Why?" She answered her own question. "Because she's her own person. She's a fantasy and I like that." Operation Sail wasn't a fantasy but a masquerade, she said. "Do you think the people who sent those ships here are sympathetic to America?" she asked. And then a smile creased her features: "But

visually, I love it... it's a spectacle. For Carleton Howe, a 78-year-old farmer from Manchester, Vt., who described himself as "a leftover from the last century," the day was "beyond my imagination, beyond anything." Mr. Howe said he took the bus in to New York because "I like to be where the action is. I just came back from China and I drove them crazy there. I jogged every morning and they couldn't believe it." He allowed as how he was in pretty good shape. "Most people are cracking up worse than I am," he said modestly. Luis Gastal, a financial consultant, returned from Venice especially for the day. "I'm going to run out and buy Eastman Kodak stock," he said, as the empty film cartons piled up on deck. Einar Almdale and his wife, Marian, of Birmingham, Mich., were among those adding to the empty cartons. They flew in Saturday night for 24 hours "because we wanted to see this ever since we first heard of it." "It was worth every cent and every minute," said Mrs. Almdale, as her husband, try-

ing to photograph the French sailors aboard the Drogou called on them to "turnez vous." "I'm sure they're doing something at home, but nothing like this," sighed Mrs. Almdale, contentedly munching on the boxed lunch of chicken, ratatouille and cheese, and listening to Hell-man's Angels, a trio of harp, bass and guitar. For Miss Holmes and Mr. Farber, the day was "a "super" vacation. They didn't even mind the fact that because some people took two lunch boxes, they got none. "We'll buy hot dogs," Miss Holmes said. "After all it's July 4 and this is great. We have no jet lag, we don't have to translate the money and we speak the language. What more could anyone ask?"

to turn away about 10 people who asked to come. They felt bad, but they said they understood. **Sharp Contrast** Miss Engel, who looked very 1976 in her orange terry cloth hostess gown, was a sharp contrast with her husband, who powdered his brown hair and tied it back with a red ribbon, a la 1776. He also rolled up the legs of his pants, and donned a ruffled gray shirt under a brown vest to enhance the Colonial effect. "I was going to buy a wig, but I decided it would be too hot," said Mr. Moore, who is assistant executive director of the Catholic Home Bureau. "So I decided to powder my hair with cornstarch instead. I just thought it would be fun." The guests, after dropping off their authentic American dishes in the kitchen, immediately took up posts in front of the windows. They cleaned off their binoculars, opened their official Operation Sail programs, sipped on two all-American drinks — Schlitz beer and Coca-Cola — and settled back to enjoy the tall ships, the medium ships and the small ships as they sailed by. The first tall ship came into view at exactly 12:40 P.M. It was the United States Coast Guard ship Eagle, leading the pack up the Hudson. The guests focused their binoculars. "Is that the Eagle?" wondered Barry Meyers, of Ridgewood, N.J., who operates an executive search company in Manhattan. "Why don't they have a name on it? All it says is Coast Guard."

As the ships sailed by, some of the guests picked up red, white or blue plastic forks and nibbled on the red, white and blue fruit salad that lay in a hollowed out watermelon shell, into which was stuck a copy of the Declaration of Independence, folded in the form of a sail. The watermelon ship was named S.S. Emily, after the host couple's 4-month-old daughter. "Look, even the people look red, white and blue," said Miss Engel's mother, Ida, of Brooklyn, as she gestured toward the thousands of people who were lined up on the West Side Highway below. At times, it seemed that the guests enjoyed watching the hordes of people on the highway, the balconies and the rooftops at least as much as they enjoyed watching the tall ships. When the word was passed around that Lena Horne lived in the penthouse apartment in a building across the way, many of the guests focused their attentions — and binoculars — in that direction. Carol Kowalsky, 33, a psychiatric social worker, said that she almost stayed at her summer house in Fair

## ... And One Party Purely for the Fun of It

By JUDY KLEMESRUD

It isn't that they are super-patriots or anything, they said. It's just that they have this terrific view of the Hudson River. And so, like thousands of other New Yorkers, Joseph Moore and his wife, Tamara Engel, both 33 years old, threw an Operation Sail party yesterday for their relatives and friends. The couple's only stipulation: That the guests each bring an "authentic American dish" so everyone could celebrate the country's 200th birthday with an all-American meal. The guests, about 40 in all, and most of them wearing various combinations of red, white and blue, began trooping in around noon to the Moore's five-room, 14th floor apartment at 322 West 72d Street, which has three rooms facing south down the river and across to New Jersey. "Our biggest problem was keeping the party small," said Miss Engel, a social worker who prefers to use her maiden name. "We had

to turn away about 10 people who asked to come. They felt bad, but they said they understood. **Sharp Contrast** Miss Engel, who looked very 1976 in her orange terry cloth hostess gown, was a sharp contrast with her husband, who powdered his brown hair and tied it back with a red ribbon, a la 1776. He also rolled up the legs of his pants, and donned a ruffled gray shirt under a brown vest to enhance the Colonial effect. "I was going to buy a wig, but I decided it would be too hot," said Mr. Moore, who is assistant executive director of the Catholic Home Bureau. "So I decided to powder my hair with cornstarch instead. I just thought it would be fun." The guests, after dropping off their authentic American dishes in the kitchen, immediately took up posts in front of the windows. They cleaned off their binoculars, opened their official Operation Sail programs, sipped on two all-American drinks — Schlitz beer and Coca-Cola — and settled back to enjoy the tall ships, the medium ships and the small ships as they sailed by. The first tall ship came into view at exactly 12:40 P.M. It was the United States Coast Guard ship Eagle, leading the pack up the Hudson. The guests focused their binoculars. "Is that the Eagle?" wondered Barry Meyers, of Ridgewood, N.J., who operates an executive search company in Manhattan. "Why don't they have a name on it? All it says is Coast Guard."

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through his binoculars, shook his head and said: "The Russians always do it up the best, right? They win the Olympics and everything." His wife, Arlene, took the binoculars out of his hands and pointed them toward the West Side of the Hudson. "I'm trying to see the people in Jersey," she said, excitedly. "All you can see are little dots." Almost all of the tall ships had sailed by when it began to rain. Someone switched on a recording of Scott Joplin ragtime music, and Miss Engel called her guests to the dining table, where the authentic American dishes had been splendidly displayed. **Funny Menu** "We have Vermont cheddar cheese," she announced, "and baked Virginia ham, and Southern fried chicken, and Boston brown bread, and Boston baked beans, and corn on the cob, and waldorf salad, and Harvard beets, and Schlitz beer from Milwaukee." Everybody laughed. The desserts included Bos-



Enjoying view of tall ships out window at Operation Sail party on West 72d Street were, from left, Arlene Meyers, and host Joseph Moore, who wore Colonial costume, and wife, Tamara Engel.

### STIBUS

## Wine and Salads Make Sense With Salad?

**LAIBORNE** we have less-ants pro and on, about the ie with green salad is tossed f oil and vine-ent goes that the stomach an acid will way, cause in-oln. When we that salads d after a main hat we serve ne along with several letters ns on the mar- Rev. Msgr. adden of the ory in Alltoo- follows con- delicate ques- tion of salad in the day of mpressionally man-mastro art indicated as after the ore the pasta e. The reason- if the salad 'with the main vinegar-based be hostile to n of the ap- e accompany- named Robert on at some e appropriate- salad after : "For your I am sure, in- astronomically a salad after -se, assuming ourse is a pro-

tein or mixture thereof. Proteins require a generous amount of hydrochloric acid in your stomach in order to be properly digested. When you eat carbohydrate rich foods such as vegetables, your stomach does not secrete much hydrochloric acid, because it is not needed for the digestion of carbohydrates. If you first fill your stomach with predominantly carbohydrate foods (as you do when you start your meal with a large, raw vegetable salad, as "experts" tell you to do) and then finish your meal with a protein food, the protein will remain largely undigested because of an insufficient amount of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Therefore, it is best to eat protein foods first, on an empty stomach, when the hydrochloric acid secretion will be generous; then continue with carbohydrate foods." As a final note, let us say that the argument against the service of salad with wine strikes us as on-a-par with the long touted notion of "gourmet" circles that you should never have aromatic flowers or people who wear perfume at table if wine is to be served. Too much of a distraction. We are indebted to Anneliese Richter of Stamford, Conn., for an excellent crumb-topped fruit pie that she calls apple-streusel or Murbetzig-Obstkuchen. "This Murbetzig-Obstkuchen," she notes, "is a result of many

years of experimenting with many recipes and is absolutely delicious, but is best if eaten on the same day. This is the recipe: **ANNELIESE RICHTER'S APPLE-STREUSEL PIE** The short crust: 1/2 cup butter, softened 1/2 cup sugar 1/4 to 1 1/2 cups flour 1 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 teaspoon salt 2 egg yolks 2 tablespoons milk 1 teaspoon vanilla The crumb topping: 1/2 cup light brown sugar 1/2 cup flour Grated rind of one lemon 1/2 cup butter, well chilled The filling: 6 tart cooking apples such as Cortland Juice of one lemon 1/2 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon Pinch of nutmeg. 1. Combine the butter and sugar in the mixing bowl of an electric mixer. Cream together until fluffy. 2. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the yolks with the milk and stir in the vanilla. 3. Alternately, add the yolk mixture and up to one and one-quarter cups of the flour mixture to the butter and sugar. The point is to add only enough flour so that the mixture will hold together and not be sticky. Turn the dough out on a lightly floured board and continue kneading, while adding flour as necessary until dough can be handled. 4. Lightly butter a 10-inch

spring-form cake pan and add the dough. Flatten it into a circle, then continue flattening and shaping the dough so that it covers the bottom and sides. Work it like putty, using the knuckles and fingers to press and spread. Smooth it with the fingers. Chill. 5. To make the topping, combine the brown sugar and flour in a mixing bowl and add the lemon rind. Cut thin slices of butter over the mixture. Work the mixture with a pastry cutter or two knives until it is crumblike. Chill. 6. Peel and core the apples. But them into thin slices and add them to a mixing bowl. Sprinkle with lemon juice, sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg. Toss gently to blend well. Let stand briefly. 7. Preheat the oven to 375 degrees. 8. Arrange the apples slices in neat circular layers, letting them overlap slightly, until the dough-lined cake pan is filled. Carefully but thoroughly cover the top of the slices with the crumb mixture. 9. Place in the oven and bake one hour or until golden on top. If the pie starts to become too brown, reduce the oven heat as necessary and continue baking. Yield: Eight to 10 servings. In the recipe printed in this space last Monday for Andreas Stiglich's shrimp de jonghe, the quantity of bread crumbs was mistakenly printed as one-half teaspoon. The correct amount is one cup.

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# Next Lease Worries Hawaii Farmers

## Poor Challenge Royal Estate on Terms

By WALLACE TURNER  
Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Bernice P. Bishop Estate, which owns one of every eight acres in the state of Hawaii, is reorganizing the leases of its agricultural land on the volcanic western slope of the island of Hawaii.

This is a process fraught with conflict since land tenure is a matter of smoldering discontent here in the Kona area where a few big holders control so much. Fear of dispossession is heavy among the small farmers. Despite all the beauty of their surroundings, life is hard here for the poor, many of whom live on what they can grow in cracks in the lava.

The other day Professor Riviera, one of these farmers, stood on one of the rocks that cover his farm and spoke of the worry gnawing at his mind. Mosquitoes swarmed around him in the deep shade of the coffee bean, mango, papaya and other trees that had been planted by gouging holes in the lava outcropping.

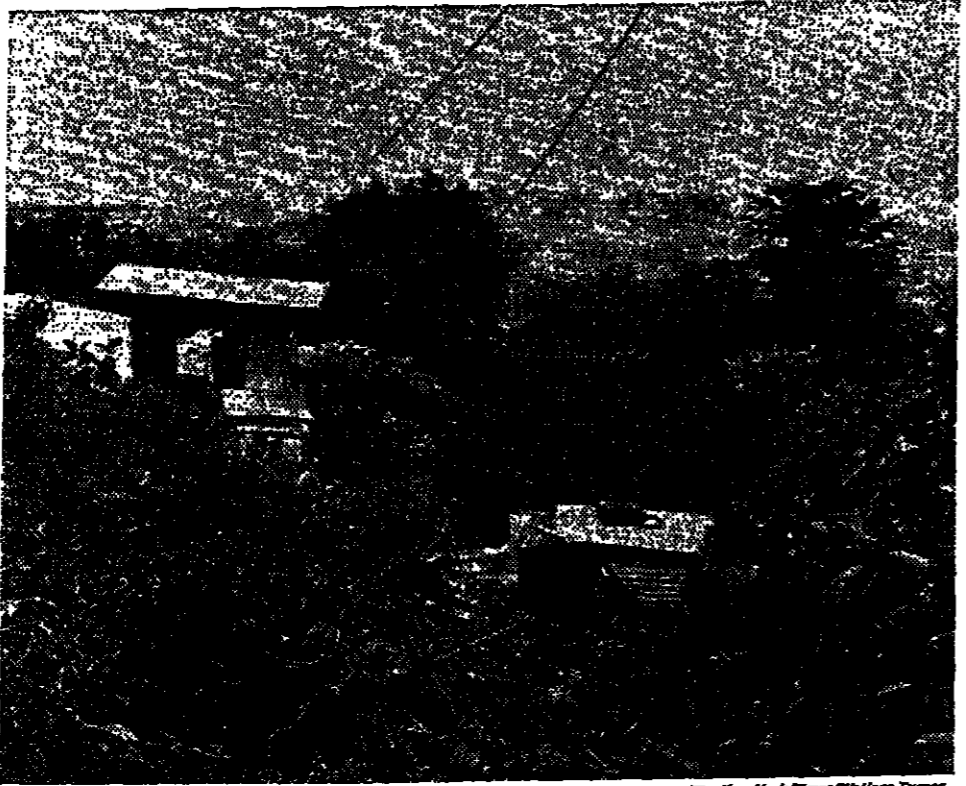
Through the trees the Pacific glistened a thousand feet below, dotted with the vessels of the marlin fishing fleet that move in and out from the docks at Kailua, where the crop of tourists is harvested daily.

Mr. Riviera is a 51-year-old native of Hawaii who was born of Puerto Rican parents. They were members of one of the waves of cane-workers immigrants who were brought to these islands from Japan, China, the Azores, the Philippines and elsewhere.

His worry is renewal of the lease on five of his eight acres. This lease will expire Dec. 31 on the piece that begins at the road and runs steeply for a quarter mile down hill.

"We all here go through the same cycle," Mr. Riviera said. "We come here to work the agriculture, and we struggle to where we can hold up our heads and we always fight with the same big people."

Mr. Riviera's life was



Leases on Hawaiian farmland, above, are being reassessed by the Bishop Estate, owner of the land. Professor Riviera and his wife, below, fear their lease will not be renewed.

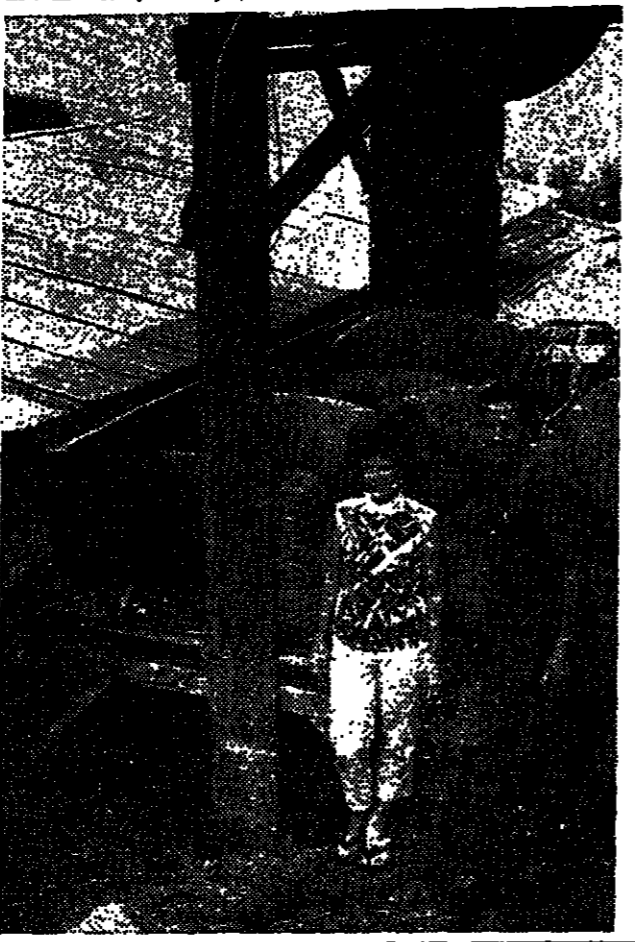
changed, he said, in 1967 by two VISTA volunteers who stayed for a few weeks in a coffee storage shed up the hill from the Riviera farm. The two young men held meetings and told the coffee farmers they should organize themselves.

"They set me to thinking," he said. Mr. Riviera's landlord is the Bishop Estate, which is in some ways the most important and most unusual institution in Hawaii. It is the legacy of Princess Bernice P. Bishop, the last survivor of Hawaii's Polynesian monarchy.

The estate consists of what were once the Crown lands. The princess left them to be used to raise money for the benefit of the Hawaiian people, by which she meant the descendants of the Polynesians. The trustees who run the estate use its earnings to operate Kamehameha School for Polynesian Hawaiians.

The estate owns and leases the land for agriculture or building sites. Much of Honolulu is built on Bishop Estate land. However, some of the land is lava fields and remote mountains, unused by anyone.

Continued on Page 25, Column 1



Continued on Page 25, Column 1

# UTILITIES EAGER FOR CENTRIFUGE

## Using It to Enrich Nuclear Fuel Takes Less Power Than Present Method

By VICTOR E. McELHENY  
American utility executives are indicating increasing eagerness for prompt commercialization of a little-noticed technique of enriching nuclear fuel: the centrifuge.

Centrifuge capacity, the executives noted, uses less electric power and can be built faster and in smaller units than plants using the 30-year-old gaseous diffusion process.

Donald G. Allen, vice president of the New England Electric System, said at an international conference on enrichment last week that only a handful of utilities would need to sign up to spur the building of new centrifuge capacity.

"From the point of view of a utility trying to plan, this is a very great advantage," Mr. Allen said during the conference, which was sponsored by the Atomic Industrial Forum.

Heat Given Off Enrichment of nuclear fuel involves increasing the proportion of readily fissionable uranium 235 in a quantity of uranium, which consists mostly of heavier, less fissionable uranium 238. The fissioning of uranium atoms gives off heat for running conventional steam-driven turbines for generating electricity.

All current uranium-enrichment processes, including nozzle-spray processes being developed in West Germany and South Africa, handle the uranium as a hexafluoride gas. The gas is forced through porous barriers in the diffusion process and spun in the centrifuge to concentrate the lighter uranium 235 gas.

Diffusion is used in three massive nuclear fuel factories owned by the Energy Research and Development Administration, now undergoing a 60 percent expansion. It would be used in a fourth such plant, proposed for a site in Alabama under private ownership, and in an "add-on" facility at the Government diffusion plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. A civilian diffusion plant is being built in France, and a second is being studied.

Centrifuges, under largely secret development since 1960, are used in pilot plants in the Netherlands and Britain and also at Oak Ridge, Tenn. E.R.D.A.'s test facilities at Oak Ridge, some of them operating continuously for several years, are manufactured by the Union Carbide Corporation at Oak Ridge, by the Garrett Corporation.

Continued on Page 25, Column 5

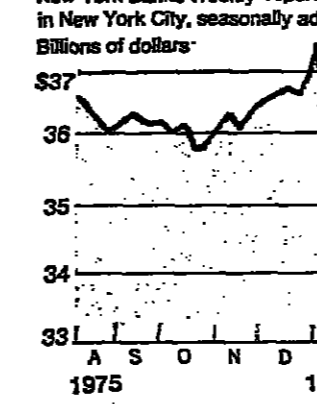
# Recovery Continues Strong Despite Business-Loan L

## By TERRY ROBARDS

The nation's economic recovery has moved briskly into its second year, and the consensus among economists is that the upward trend remains strong and sustainable. Yet there is one important measure of economic growth whose performance has been puzzling and disappointing.

Business loans, reflecting the demand of American industry for credit to finance its activities, have been in a long slump. In the last year these loans have dropped \$5.86 billion at New York City's major banks.

"This is the first recovery of the past 25 years in which the economic recovery has pushed solidly ahead, these for a full year following the cycle trough," says the Chase American industry has been



The New York Times/July 5, 1976

# U.S. Banks' Bigger Role

## Petrodollar Financing Has Made Them Main Suppliers of Money to the World

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 4—Two and a dozens of developing countries half years ago, after oil-exporting states quashed their American banks, and Communists in the West (including Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger) were saying that the re-creating outside the control of monetary authorities. Some of them — such as Jelle Zijlstra, massive flows of new petrodollars would be "unmanageable." But, as it turns out, the balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing states have been financed more easily than was expected, thanks to the lending activities of commercial banks, principally those from the United States — since they handled most of the money.

So great was the activity that American banks have been thrust into the role of the world's major suppliers of money to the world. This development is causing mixed reactions abroad and concern in the United States.

Among developed countries, Spain is about to receive \$1 billion from a syndicate of banks managed by the Bank of America and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. Peru and Argentina are among

Continued on Page 25, Column 6

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# New Law Aids Small Business Investment Companies

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER  
David Engelson, a cheerful entrepreneur who wears two hats, expressed great relief when President Ford recently signed into law new amendments to the Small Business Investment Company Act.

"We didn't know until the last moment whether he would sign. Our hopes have gone up and down like a yo-yo," he commented.

Mr. Engelson hangs one hat in Bridgeport, Conn., where he is president of the First Connecticut Small Business Investment Company. In Washington he has another office as president of the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, a rotating elective post.

There are currently 270 S.B.I.C.'s scattered throughout the country, organized to help small business investment companies by providing capital and advice, which they cannot generally obtain from commercial banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions because of their small size and the risk involved. S.B.I.C.'s operate under the aegis of the Government's Small Business Administration and can obtain capital from the Government.

Mr. Engelson pointed out some of the significant changes the new legislation provides to improve the position of small business investment companies:

Wider borrowing power: The ability to borrow is dear to the heart of S.B.I.C. officials since it gives them more capital to lend. Under the new law they can borrow \$3 from the Small Business Administration for every \$1 of capital. (Previously it was \$2 for every \$1.) In some instances the S.B.I.C. can qualify for a 4-for-1 ratio.

Bank ownership: At one time banks could form S.B.I.C.'s and own 100 percent of the stock. But some Congressmen were concerned over the banks' influence, and legislation was passed requiring the banks to cut their voting control to 49 percent, effective in 1968.

The limitation discouraged some banks from the field of such small-business lending, and some sold out. The new law permits banks again to own 100 percent of an S.B.I.C. To many observers, there appears to be considerable potential for banks with S.B.I.C.'s since banks know their own communities well — the small-business men are often their customers, and they have the capital.

Conservative banking practice often means that a bank has to turn down an applicant for a sizable small-business loan because of the risk involved. If the bank has an S.B.I.C. to refer the applicant to for a loan, financing might be quickly arranged. Mr. Engelson said that at least one major New York City bank that has never had an S.B.I.C. now plans to organize one. Other changes in the new law, he said, include these:

Higher Maximums: The new law provides that S.B.I.C.'s can borrow up to \$35 million through the Small Business Administration, compared with a \$20 million top previously.

Partnerships: For the first time, the new legislation provides that S.B.I.C.'s do not need to be incorporated but can be a partnership. Profits and losses in a partnership pass through directly to the partner-owners. This provision is expected to encourage more wealthy individuals to put their money into S.B.I.C.'s.

The S.B.I.C.'s survived the recent recession with no notable failures, and their number grew slightly over the last four years from a total of 240. Cur-

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

# Washington and Business

## Surprises From Postal Rate Agency

By ERNEST HOLSENDOPLH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 4—The Postal Rate Commission, which has been accused in the past by some Congressional critics of not earning its pay, came up with some surprises in its latest case last week.

The commission took 17 months in its first case and 23 months in its second case to do little more than approve the same rates asked by the United States Postal Service. This time, however, the commission made significant changes while taking slightly less than 10 months.

Although it endorsed the 13-cent first-class rate, the commission recommended that magazine publishers and other second-class mailers dig deeper into their pockets than the Postal Service asks. At the same time the commission decided that mailers of advertising circulars be charged less "in order to achieve a cost coverage more in line with market factors."

Because the volume of first-class letters is such a huge proportion of mail business — a one-cent increase in first-class rates yields \$650 million a year in revenues — the fluctuation of other rates affect Postal Service economics relatively little.

However, the publishers have been very vocal recently, saying that threats of higher rates will cause them to look more aggressively for alternative forms of mail delivery. And the bulk mailers have constantly said they will seek alternative deliverers and other means of advertising before they settle for increased mail costs.

The Postal Rate Commission, evidently, believed the bulk mailers (sometimes called "junk mailers," to their consternation), but it did not believe the publishers.

The commission recommends an increase of almost 7 percent in the charges to second-class mailers, which should result in annual revenues of \$678 million to the Postal Service, rather than the \$634 million now being received, the commission said.

The commission bluntly rejected the idea that magazines, newspapers and other publications can readily turn to private deliv-

Continued on Page 25, Column 2

CONGRESS COMMITTS TREASON



Two hundred years ago this week, the Continental Congress unanimously approved a resolution of independence, thus committing high treason against the Crown.

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Commodities

Sugar Futures Volume High?

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

the volume of commodity re-... the next crop year is estimat-... As a result, world stocks are expected to rise to 21.5 million tons from the present 19 million.

The rise in production not only reflects satisfactory weather conditions in most growing areas, but has also been attributed to expanded tillage since November 1974, when raw sugar prices in New York hit a record 66 cents a pound because of adverse climatic conditions at that time.

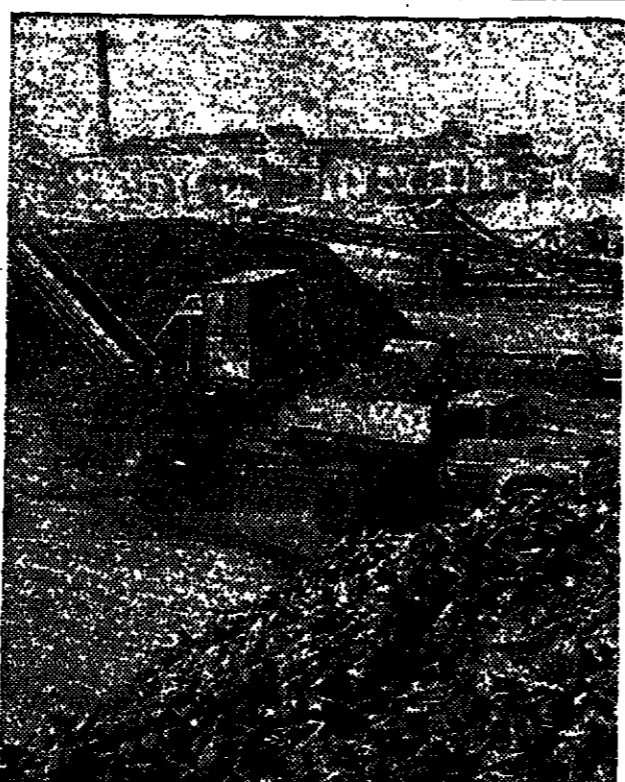
Europe accounts for almost 80 percent of the world's beet sugar output, which, in turn, makes up a third of all sucrose production.

The second reason for the stable prices is the rapid inroads by corn sweeteners in the United States market this year. Per capita consumption of sugar in this nation is now 95 pounds of sucrose and 21 pounds of dextrose, syrups and fructose sweeteners made from corn.

Producers of corn sweeteners have been deliberately pricing their products at 2.5 cents below sucrose prices to widen their share of the market.

The third major reason is the long-term contracts signed recently between several large American refiners and the Philippines, Dominican Republic and other producers.

In effect, these contracts have covered more than half the nation's expected imports of cane sugar for the next five years. The country imports about 3 million tons of



Sugar beets being unloaded at a refinery in the Soviet Union. A severe drought threatens the crop in Western Europe, but the Soviet Union expects high yields this year.

to rise, and inflationary pressures are deflected by the improving world economy.

Then, many in the sugar market are wary about the contracts signed by the importing refiners. "One inflationary bulge in prices or a bad crop," one trader observed, "and you can forget about the contracts; it's happened before."

Finally, brokers pointed out that the sugar futures contract affords ample price action, even if overall movement is relatively narrow.

For example, each one-hundredth of a cent movement represents \$1.20 a contract. Thus even a half-cent move, which is quite common during a session, represent \$560 a contract.

With margins at about 10 percent of the value of a contract and prices churning actively, professional speculators find ample action each day as the market fluctuates.

UTILITIES EAGER FOR CENTRIFUGE

Continued From Page 24

tion (a Signal Company) at Torrance, Calif., and by the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company.

Three private organizations are bidding to build centrifuge enrichment plants under the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act proposed by President Ford a year ago. The bill has cleared the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and awaits floor action after Congress finishes its recess for the Democratic National Convention.

The organizations are the Exxon Nuclear Company, the Garrett Nuclear Corporation and Centar Associates, a consortium of the Atlantic Richfield Company and Electro-Nucleonics Inc. of Fairfield, N.J.

The private gaseous diffusion plant in Alabama would be built, if the bill passes, by Uranium Enrichment Associates, a consortium of the Bechtel Corporation, Goodyear and the Williams Companies.

Austin C. Thies, senior vice president for production and transmission at the Duke Power Company, said at the conference that Duke had committed itself to buying enrichment services from the Uranium Enrichment Associates diffusion plant (starting in 1985) and from the Centar centrifuge plant (without specifying a date).

"We have to come forward," Mr. Thies told other utilities. "We've got to go ahead and do that to get private enrichment in business. They will take care of the utilities commissions and explain the facts of life to them—that this is a different type of contract from what we've written before."

Mr. Allen said that without the private plants the nation would depend on Congressional appropriations of tax money to build new fuel-enrichment capacity. "It is almost beyond belief," he said, "that the taxing public would come up with the \$3 billion every 18 months that is going to be needed."

A major advantage for projected centrifuge plants, Mr. Allen and other said, is that a gaseous diffusion plant is estimated to be economic only in a size that meets the annual refueling requirements of about 90 large nuclear power plants.

Centrifuge plants are estimated to be economic at less than a third this size and to permit additions of capacity as small as the annual refueling needs of three to five power plants, Mr. Allen said.

The large diffusion plants, such as the one projected for Alabama, need an assured power supply of 2.3 million kilowatts. If this is to come from two nuclear power plants, as in Alabama, the time for licensing and building the power stations will be 10 years. The power supply for all three planned private centrifuge facilities would be 230,000 kilowatts, or less than 80,000 per plant.

This would speed the centrifuge plants' completion, the utility executives said. They noted that the centrifuge plants, arranged in parallel modules or "cascades," are designed to begin production before they are finished.

Condominium Purchase Demands Care

Continued From Page 24

other residents in the condominium.

Another factor is the amount and condition of the living space in the unit being considered. How many square feet are contained in the apartment? Is the floor plan well laid-out with separate areas for living, working and sleeping? Does the plumbing work well and quietly with sufficient water pressure and free-flowing drains?

Many families require financing to purchase a condominium, and here too comparison shopping can be helpful. Since many banks and savings and loan associa-

tions offer condominium mortgages, at least three should be checked to determine the least expensive. Condominium developers frequently will suggest lenders who have agreed to issue mortgages on certain properties, but these sources may not necessarily be the cheapest available to the borrower.

Bankers often insist that the financial data presented to them by mortgage applicants be prepared fully and within a certain format. Condominium buyers who are aware of these requirements will usually find their applications processed faster and with better chance of success. Because the maintenance,

utility and tax costs for condominium owners are unlikely to remain at the same level over a period of years, condominium owners would do well to attempt to project the future increases in these charges. "Surprises are fine in their place, but they have no place in financial planning," said Sydney Kerschner, president of Centex Homes of New Jersey, the developer of Winston Towers.

Potential buyers should also inquire whether they will have to lease certain facilities at the condominium complex from the developer or a related company. In some developments, for example, the builder continues to own the recreation facilities, such as the pool, meeting room and auditorium—after all the units have been sold and the condominium owners have elected a board of directors. These facilities, in turn, are leased on a long-term basis to the owners.

Another pitfall could be a restriction on the right to resell a unit. Some developments require that the units must first be offered to the community association for a stipulated period before being placed on the open market, thereby limiting the owner's flexibility in disposing of his property.

In addition, it is useful to know if the developer plans to enlarge the condominium in the future by adding more land and units. If this intention exists, buyers do not know what percentage of the total project they may be purchasing or what kinds of additions to the existing structures are contemplated.

When you are ready to select a particular unit, be sure to read the principal condominium documents—the enabling declaration or master deed, the bylaws and the purchase agreement—before committing your money. Furthermore, obtain verification that the appropriate state and local requirements governing condominiums have been met.

After all these precautions have been taken, a potential buyer will be better equipped to make a final decision. A purchase of a condominium unit could be the largest purchase ever made by a family and should never be made without a careful investigation.

Commodities

Industrial

Business-Loans

Washington and Business

Recovery Is Continuing Strong Despite Business-Loan Slump

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

Changes Help Small Business Investment

Invitation to Tender

Keptical Reforms

Washington and Business

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Invitation to Tender

Keptical Reforms

Washington and Business

Recovery Is Continuing Strong Despite Business-Loan Slump

ii's Kona Area Farmers Fear Loss of Leases

From Page 24

produces no... Dunha, the Bishop... in charge... Kona area, said... fears were...

reated just like... Mr. Cunha... wants to... across, but... him any dif-... others... behind a group... farmers' Lokahi... a Hawaiian... together... labor un-

Washington and Business

Continued From Page 24... come nearly as high as the... Postal Service's... "There is reason to believe... these private deliv-... services expand, their... labor force will switch from... 'newsboys' to 'breadwinners,'... the latter demanding wages... and benefits comparable to... those offered by other... full-time employees," the commis-... sion said in its report, re-... leased last week.

Furthermore, the private... deliverers will be hampered... by capital costs and difficul-... ties in serving sparsely set-... tled communities away from... the big cities, the commission... said.

The magazine industry... appears to be well able to han-... dle the increased costs, the... commission said, because of... a 15 percent increase in gross... advertising revenues from... 1969 to 1974 and a more... modest increase in subscrip-... tion receipts.

In contrast to its rejection... of the publishers' case, the... commission said it was per-... suaded to decrease regular... bulk rates by five-tenths of... 1 percent, which nonetheless... would result in revenues of... \$1.3 billion for the Postal... Service for the year.

The commission sym-... pathized with the bulk mailers... because their mail "receives a... lower level of service than... first-class mail." The bulk... mailers, however, typically... pay 36 cents a pound to have... their leaflets mailed, com-... pared with the first-class rate... of 13 cents an ounce.

Mostly the commission said... it was inclined to go easy on... bulk mailers because they get... "substantial competition from... other media," including "tele-... vision and radio commercials,... billboards, advertisements in... newspapers and magazines,... private postal services and... newspaper inserts."

Postmaster General Ben-... jamin F. Ballar was reluctant... to discuss the commission's... actions directly, saying the... Postal Service governors... must vote this week on... whether to accept it.

He did not appear dis-... pleased at the projected in-... come of \$12.2 billion from... the new rates—a figure that... could go higher if, as ex-... pected, postal volume contin-... ues to gain its strength.

be named through the trust-... ees' agricultural advisory... board. Mr. Riviera is against... such cooperation.

"You've got to deal like a... union," he said. "You can't... be friendly and smiling. You've... got to oppose them."

The estate's trustees, at-... tempting to increase income, have... offered 45-year lease... renewals to nearby farmers... with tracts similar to Mr. Ri-... viera's. These leases call... for a \$3,500 prepaid rental... plus \$40 an acre annually... for the first 10 years with a... maximum increase of 50... percent annually at subse-... quent 10-year anniversaries.

Also the home-site rentals... of \$200 to \$350 a year will be... assessed. "We'll enforce good farm-... ing practices, too," said Mr. Cunha... in discussing the

landlord's intentions. "A lot... of people have been using... these places as a cheap place... to live."

-Mr. Riviera now pays \$40... an acre, or \$320 a year, for... his small farm. He also pays... the land taxes, which last... year were \$445. Under the... proposal made for the near-... by leases, if it were applied... to him, the question arises... of whether he would have to... pay \$7,000 prepaid rent, since... he has two small parcels.

And would he have to pay... \$350 a year for his home... site, since he can glimpse the... sea from it? And would he... have to pay the present \$320... a year rent and the \$445... taxes in addition?

Mr. Riviera's cash income... last year was well under... \$10,000, he said. It was a... very good year, with coffee... beans bringing three times... their 1974 price.

"I can't afford it," he said... "They'll freeze me out—force... me out. I think that's what... they want to do to me."

Mr. Cunha said this was... not true. The estate execu-... tive said the plan was to... make some proposition to... the 26 leaseholders in the... area, whose leases expire... with Mr. Riviera's on Dec. 31... "As soon as we can work... it out."

Mr. Riviera said: "It's... blackmail. They want to... make us work with them to... develop this farm area into... subdivision land, and if we... won't do it they'll freeze us... out."

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and other financial data.

Recovery Is Continuing Strong Despite Business-Loan Slump

Continued From Page 24

that business inventories are... expected to increase by more... than \$16 billion in the next 12... months.

"SPE something on the... order of 60 percent of in-... ventory investment is tradition-... ally financed by bank loans,"... he says, "inventory building... alone will insure a general re-... covery in business loan vol-... ume."

"I think they may be bot-... toming out in the near future,"... says Robert Orter, senior vice... president and economist for... the Bank of New York, "but... I've been saying this for... months."

Argus Research adds: "The... prospect of progressively... greater accumulation of in-... ventories during the next 18... months will almost certainly... translate into stronger demand... for bank loans. Corporate re-... ceivables will also be rising... with the stepped-up level of... business activity, and part of it...

the increase will be bank-... financed."

Gerardus H. Wynkoop 3d of... the Chemical Bank says: "While... we do not anticipate dramatic... increases in the closely watched... New York commercial and in-... dustrial loan-statistics in the... immediate future, we feel the... chances are good that May will... turn out to be the cyclical low... point for business loans at large... banks."

Mr. Wynkoop predicts that... commercial and industrial loans... will be up by \$1 billion to \$2... billion by year-end at New York... banks and by \$3 billion to \$4... billion at other large banks.

Chase Manhattan notes that... the inventory adjustment has... been completed and that Amer-... ican industry is starting to re-... build its stocks, while long-term... financing has largely been com-... pleted and corporate cash flow... will become more normal.

"Business loans are likely to... expand modestly in the second... half of this year and more rap-... idly in 1977," Chase concludes.

INVITATION TO TENDER

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Sub-project B: Installation on turn-key basis of one new tele- exchange equipped with 50 lines.

Sub-project C: Installation on turn-key basis of two new mi- crowave radio links and two new UHF radio links which comprise 10 microwave radio sta- tions, 7 UHF radio stations, carrier terminal equipped with 860 channels and aerial facilities required.

Sub-project D: Procurement of external plant materials, Item A: 720 Km of various underground ca- bles and terminating cables, 118 sets of cross connecting cabinets, 1810 sets of steel poles with dis- tributing points, 1685 Km of drop wire and other ma- terials.

Item B: 8 sets of gas pressurization facilities.

Item C: 7245 sets of cable chamber covers, 4750 pieces of steel pipe (100/50 mm, 6m), and various hardware for cable chamber.

Item D: 250 Km of internal wire.

Item E: 152,000 pieces of rigid PVC pipe (100/50mm, 6m).

Item F: 170 sets of teleprinter.

Item G: 11,000 sets of telephone instruments.

Write: The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Accra, Ghana

LEGAL UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, et al. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF NEW YORK, INC. (The People of the State of New York, et al. vs. the People of the State of New York, et al.)

Changes Help Small Business Investment

From Page 24... it on the average... outstanding... me problems re-... I. For example... bel, publisher of... tal, a monthly... i.L.C.'s and sim-... commented the... e problem is that... specialized bus-... are not large... eople who have... to operate ef-... is business." He... a shortage of... operate S.B.I.C.'s... before it shows earnings, so this... could tie up a large amount of

an S.B.I.C.'s capital. Also... brand-new companies often... soon need additional financing... and the S.B.I.C. may be unable... to increase its help.

ation as to how big the pro-... gram can be.

There are other problems... too. Most S.B.I.C.'s are not... well suited for financing the... start-up of new companies. In-... stead, they are more effective... in helping companies already... launched that need additional... capital. One reason is that by... law an S.B.I.C. cannot put more... than 20 percent of its private... capital into one company if... that company has more than... \$1 million in capital. That means... the help could be only \$200,000.

Start-up costs for a new com-... pany are apt to be large. And... several years may be required... before it shows earnings, so this... could tie up a large amount of

brand-new companies often... soon need additional financing... and the S.B.I.C. may be unable... to increase its help.

Mr. Engelson reported last... week that the latest S.B.I.C. to... receive a license from the Small... Business Administration was... the Certified Grocers Invest-... ment Corporation, with \$500,-... 000 private capital.

The S.B.I.C. is owned by Cer-... tified Grocers of Illinois Inc.,... a wholesale cooperative that... serves grocery stores and super-... markets. The new S.B.I.C.,... based in Chicago, will concen-... trate on investments in (and... loans to) retail grocery store.

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AMERICA'S FIRST TWO CENTURIES: A TALE OF TWO WORLDS

A LE MONDE special publication in English in the Dossier of Documents series

Eighteen pages of articles published on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the United States of America. Contents: Pages 1 to 9: Politics and History with the collaboration of Jeanine Brun, Alain Clement, Marcus Cunliffe, Roger Errera, Andre Fontaine, Jack P. Greene, Jean-Jacques Lentz, Rene Remond, John Sty and Edmond Wright. Pages 10 to 18: Arts and Entertainment. Theater: Collette Godard and Guy Scarpetta. Cinema: Louis Malle and Roger Sichel. Music: Yves Bourde. Art: Andre Chastel. Literature: Carlos Fuentes, Pierre Kyria, Kate Millet, Pierre-Yves Petillon and Francoise Wagnere.

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HOUSE FIRE KILLS A BROOKLYN MAN

His 3d Son in Family to Die at Age 22 in Accident

Thomas Dunn, 22 years old, died yesterday in a fire in his family's Brooklyn apartment. He was the third brother in the Dunn family to die in an accident at the age of 22.

"We can't comprehend it, we just can't comprehend it," said his aunt, Mrs. A. Hammann, whose family lives in the same big apartment building, at 133 Prospect Park Southwest.

Thomas Dunn, who worked as a butcher, was found dead at 5 A.M. after a fire of undetermined origin swept through the first-floor apartment that he and three other children shared with their parents, Vincent and Patricia Dunn.

Thirteen years ago, Edward, 22, drowned.

GIVE REAL GRASS SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

Capital Lawyers Back Strict Ethics Rule

By DAVID BURNHAM

WASHINGTON, July 4—Rejecting the more permissive stance of the American Bar Association, the ethics committee of Washington lawyers has approved the principle that if a partner of a law firm is disqualified because of a conflict of interest, the law firm should be disqualified.

Because the District of Columbia bar is a formal part of the court system here, the rulings of its ethics committee takes precedence over the rules of the A.B.A., a private association of lawyers.

The strict conflict-of-interest rule of the committee, which almost certainly will win final approval in the next few months, could have a major impact on the operation of some of the most powerful law firms in the United States.

Rule is Opposed

A measure of the concern about the rule was the opposition it gained from the Justice Department, established law firms such as Covington & Burling and prominent lawyers like Lioud N. Cutler, of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.

It is the trouble with the rule, it is that it is sweeping, Mr. Cutler said in an interview. The lawyer contended that it would sharply curb the flow of lawyers in and out of Government—both in junior and senior positions—and would be harmful to the Government as well as to the Committee on Legal Ethics of the D.C. Bar, headed by Monroe Freedman, dean of the firm on a matter that the

Hofstra University Law School in Long Island, acted on the rule last week and its adoption by the full body seems certain. The dispute between the association and the D.C. Bar focuses on a section of the Code of Professional Responsibility adopted by the association in 1974. The section said that if a lawyer was required to withdraw from a matter because of a conflict of interest, "no partner or associate or any other lawyer affiliated with him or his firm may accept or continue such employment."

Last April, however, that seemingly unambiguous rule was clouded when the association published Advisory Opinion 342, which offered a long interpretation of it. The interpretation said there were "weighty policy considerations in support of the view that a special disciplinary rule relating only to former Government lawyers should not broadly limit the lawyer's employment after he leaves Government service."

Among the arguments the association's interpretation cited were that "harsh restraints" would limit the ability of the Government to hire competent young legal talent and needlessly interfere with the rights of litigants to obtain "competent counsel of their own choosing."

Advisory Opinion 342 concluded, therefore, that the strict prohibition approved by the association in 1974 applies only to lawyers who have not been screened from participation in the work and compensation of the firm on a matter that the

lawyer had substantial responsibility for while in Government service.

The opinion then added that in those cases where the lawyer had been screened and the Government had waived its concern and the law firm itself had made an "independent determination" that the particular circumstances create no significant appearance of impropriety, "the strict A.B.A. rule did not apply."

Agency Cited Opinion

The disputed opinion of the association has already been relied upon by a major regulatory agency, the Federal Communications Commission, to reject a petition that had requested that a powerful Washington law firm be disqualified from representing a company because one of its partners had been disqualified.

The law firm is Pierson, Falk & Dowd; the client is RKO General Inc., and the disqualified lawyer is Dean Burch, the commission's former chairman. Mr. Burch, while chairman of the commission, voted on several occasions.

The problem, the legal group's ethics committee said, was that "each of the commissioners who rendered that decision [about Mr. Burch] has, by their own acts, favored himself, the rule that will govern his own cases when he returns to private practice." A challenge to the F.C.C. rule that permits Mr. Burch's law firm to continue representing RKO is now pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

ASARCO IS TO SELL AUSTRALIANS STOCK

ASARCO Inc., the huge mining and metals processing company, announced yesterday that it would sell 3.5 million shares of new and unused common stock to M.L.M. Holdings Ltd., a large Australian zinc and lead producer, for \$77 million, or \$22 a share.

In addition, M.L.M. plans to acquire another 500,000 shares of ASARCO in the open market during the next 18 months, which would give the Australian company almost 14 percent of ASARCO's stock.

Shares closed at \$18 on the New York Exchange last Friday, up \$1.75 on the week. Further, the announcement said that M.L.M. would participate equally with ASARCO in a zinc refinery that is being planned at Stevensport, Ky.

M.L.M. would supply an amount of zinc concentrate from its mines at Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia, and other mines in proportion to its stake in the proposed refinery.

A spokesman for ASARCO noted that if the plant were built it would be one of the few constructed here since 1940. At present, the spokesman added, ASARCO owns 49 percent of M.L.M. shares, which are traded in both Australian and London stock exchanges.

Sir James Foots, chairman of M.L.M., is expected to join ASARCO's board after the stock purchases.

Dividend Meetings

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows:

Table with columns for Day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and Company Name (e.g., American Cyanamid, American International, American Overseas).

Boy, 11, Is Killed by Train

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y. (UPI)—One of three boys who were struck yesterday by a Conrail train on a trestle here, died of his injuries today, officials reported. A spokesman at Mount Vernon Hospital said the boy, 11-year-old Lemon Jackson of Mount Vernon, had died at 1:15 A.M. His companions, Brian and Craig Hines of Plymouth, N.C., remained in critical condition. The police said the boys had been using the trestle as a shortcut.

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EDUCATION

Register July 6-8 for new Summer Term

French Institute Alliance Francaise A friendly center at 22 E. 60 St. N.Y.

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HOLIDAY WEEKEND REAL ESTATE OFFERINGS

Large real estate listings section with multiple columns of property details, including addresses, prices, and agent information. Includes sub-sections like 'HOUSES', 'CONDOMINIUMS', and 'COMMERCIAL'.

Small text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or additional contact information.









# Wilkins's One-Man Rule Over N.A.A.C.P. Ending

THOMAS A. JOHNSON  
of The New York Times

THIS, July 4—a civil war was ended in the courts yesterday in this Mississippi River port of remembrance, reunions and celebrations.

With the traditional and parties, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's annual convention, saw executive director, Wilkins, greeting friends and adversaries, as his custom for half a century.

There was no hint, except in the confidence that the man had ushered the most influential civil rights leader into a new leadership.

The organization had acted in a way that was not visible pain and controversy, to Mr. Wilkins the unit very real power in association with he had wielded for decades. This now has been placed in the hands of a new board of directors.

Transition Sought  
The board had moved in this direction in re- it had hoped that it would be quietly re- of the year of ment with him had soon as possible and give the trans- der matter finally.

ins drew the battle in the public glare convention, how- sisting delegates to wish to remain in the 1977 convention in St. Louis, this While he did not Mr. Wilkins was ed that if he left

In December he would lose \$5,000 in income.

The 64-member board of directors, a predominantly black, predominantly male and highly political conglomerate of varied interests, put off a decision on the Wilkins request until September.

This avoided, in the convention, what had been building into a volatile internal dispute. The move effectively countered the Wilkins offensive. And this act on the part of the board would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

"Roy is an employee," one Southern board member said. "He has a year-to-year contract that is approved or not approved by the board. We are the elected and appointed N.A.A.C.P. leadership."

Another board member said: "The board was weak, disorganized and paternal when Roy became executive director 20 years ago, and, in my opinion, America and black people must be grateful that he took a strong hand, assumed the leadership and moved us forward. But this is a new day, a new board, and Roy is 75 years old."

Board members acknowledged, however, that they were

born between the need to show black influence in both political parties.

There was strong support for the association to come out against President Ford, because of his anabusing moves, in the same way it opposed the Presidential campaign of Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona in 1964.

The association, for the first time, conducted a workshop on communications, stressing the importance of the press to its efforts. Delegates got instructions on how to challenge the licenses of radio and television stations that break Federal antidiscrimination laws.

The delegates drove large, new cars to both the fashion- able Riverside restaurant, where steaks and lobsters were a feature, as well as to the Four Way Inn, in the heart of the black neighborhood, for catfish and chitterlings.

The sightseeing included Beale Street, made famous as the home base for the blues composer W. C. Handy and also as the home of Elvis Presley. The largest number of delegates visited the small, black-owned Lorraine Motel where, in April 1968, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

rat program of the Bureau of Pest Control are the South Bronx, East Harlem, the Lower East Side, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville. The program covers 1,917 blocks and one million people. The South Bronx is the worst, Mr. Dupree said. Most super rats are found there. They are also found on the Lower East Side.

Super rats are resistant to the anticoagulant poison, which makes them bleed to death internally and pass on the immunity to their offspring. The poison is slow acting and not really toxic.

Therefore, the bureau has used another poison, zinc phosphide, which kills quickly. But this substance is dangerous and has to be monitored carefully, keeping people away and being sure to pick up the carcasses afterward. If a rat eats that kind of poison and a cat eats the rat, then the cat dies, too.

Mr. Dupree also said that the other part of his bureau, the mosquito program, had not been cut because "that's a suburban problem, and there's a clout there." He said his usual budget of \$70,000 and equipment for the mosquito program and more than doubled this year. The mosquito program is a seasonal problem, he said, concentrated in Staten Island, Queens and the northeast Bronx.

"I have eight new exterminators, and I had none before," he said. "And I've had eight sprayings by helicopter versus one in the past."

# Rise of Super Rats Feared Because of Fund Cuts

Super Rat is alive and well in New York City.

The Bureau of Pest Control has found that more than 12 percent of the rats it trapped and tested could eat 10 times the normally lethal dose of poison without dying.

An bureau officials predict a rise in the present population of eight or nine million regular and super rats, and concomitant increases in rat bites, because the bureau's budget has been cut 30 percent this year.

Randy Dupree, director of the Bureau of Pest Control, said the cut in the rat program's \$8 million budget, which is provided by the city, state and Federal funds, has already meant the layoff of about 170 people, with 270 more to go by January 1977.

City Called Loser  
Mr. Dupree said that many of the people who had been laid off in the rat program because of budget cuts were members of drug rehabilitation programs or prison reform programs.

"The city is saving these \$7,000 salaries and losing millions on unemployment," he said. "These people have gained some respectability and now they are losing it. It's devastating."

Mr. Dupree said that the number of exterminators and inspectors in the rat program would not be reduced. But the removal of refuse, which attracts rats, will be affected. "We exterminate 17.8 locations per day, as opposed to five in

**New York City Reports 12% Of Rodents Studied Show Immunity to Poisons**

1970," Mr. Dupree said. "We removed 47,000 tons of refuse last year."

Josh Zander, assistant management analyst of the bureau, said: "If we are cut 30 percent, we have fewer traps and fewer people to collect it, so we will be removing 15,000 tons less. There will be a decrease in the ability to alleviate conditions conducive to rats."

The Bureau of Pest Control of the Environmental Services of the Department of Health will clean or exterminate the building of anyone reporting rats. Exterminators treat the exterior of buildings, the basement and the first two floors. Refuse is removed from behind the buildings.

Since the bureau's inception in 1969, the number of reported rat bites each year has decreased from 747 to 247.

Statistics Clouded  
"People don't realize the severity of the problem or the diseases rats cause, because most people don't report rat bites," said Mr. Dupree. "There is a stigma attached to having rats in your house. So we don't even know if people have died from rat bites or diseases from rat droppings because doctors often diagnose them as hepatitis, jaundice, flu or pneumonia, which have similar symptoms."

The "target areas" for the

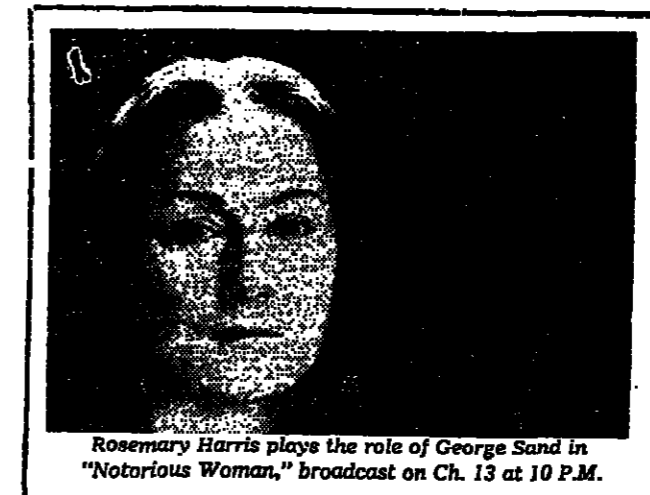
**SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND GIVE REAL GRASS**

12:00 (3) Young and the Restless  
(4) The Fun Factory  
(5) Let's Make a Deal  
(6) BICENTENNIAL SPECIAL: "Freedom Is!"  
(7) "The Village Club: George Otis, Joy Eilers, guests  
(8) MASTERPIECE THEATRE: "Notorious Woman" (R)  
(9) The Electric Company  
(10) Search for Tomorrow  
(11) The Gong Show  
(12) All My Children  
(13) Villa Alegre  
12:35 (4) NBC News: Edwin Newman  
(5) News  
(6) Tales  
(7) Somerset  
(8) Movie: "My Gal Sal" (1942), Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, The Gay  
1:00 (1) Tales  
(2) Somerset  
(3) Movie: "My Gal Sal" (1942), Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, The Gay  
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12:00 (1) Tales  
(2) Somerset  
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# Television

## Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
- 6:15 (7) News
- 6:20 (5) News
- 6:27 (5) Friends
- 6:30 (2) 1976 Summer Semester
- (4) Knowledge
- (7) Gabe
- (7) Listen and Learn
- (1) CBS Morning News: Humes Rudd Investigative report of the United States Olympic Committee.
- (4) Today: Lloyd Dobyns, host. Members of the United States Olympic Team
- (5) Underdog
- (7) Good Morning America: Larriman, host. Sketch Henderson, Peter Falk
- (11) Popeye and Friends
- (12) Yoga for Health (R)
- 7:30 (9) News Bunny
- (9) News
- (11) Felix the Cat
- (13) Robert MacNeil Report (R)
- 8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
- (5) Flintstones
- (5) Percy Sledge Reports
- (11) Magilla Gorilla
- (13) Hodgepodge Lodge (R)
- 8:30 (5) Rin Tin Tin
- (9) Joe Franklin Show: Mrs. Babe Ruth, guest
- (11) The Little Rascals
- (12) Mister Rogers (R)
- (13) To Tell The Truth
- (3) Not for Women Only: Barbara Walters, host. "Families" (R)
- (5) Dennis the Menace
- (7) AM New York: Stan Siegel, host. "Foreign Correspondent's View of the Bicentennial"
- (11) The Munsters
- (13) Sesame Street (R)
- 8:30 (2) Collins "Menstruation"
- (4) Concentration
- (5) Green Acres
- (8) The Beverly Hillbillies
- (11) The Addams Family
- (12) The Price Is Right
- (13) Sanford and Son (R)
- (5) That Girl
- (7) Movie: "Young Americans" (1967), Singing tour of the United States
- (9) Romper Room
- (11) Gilligan's Island
- (12) The Electric Company (R)
- 10:30 (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes
- (11) Family Affair (R)
- (12) The Electric Company (R)
- 11:00 (4) Wheel of Fortune
- (5) Bewitched
- (9) Straight Talk: Mary Helen McPhillips, Phyllis Hayes, host. "America's Yesterday"
- (11) Courtship of Eddie's Father
- (13) A FAMILY AT WAR (R)
- 11:30 (2) Love of Life
- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (11) Live with Kelly and Mark: Mary Martin, Helen Hayes, Lillian Gish
- (7) Happy Days (R)
- (11) Contemporary Catholic
- 11:55 (2) CBS News: Douglas Edwards



Rosemary Harris plays the role of George Sand in "Notorious Woman," broadcast on Ch. 13 at 10 P.M.

8:00 P.M. Steve Allen's Laugh-Back (9)

8:00 P.M. Beyond Sand Dunes (13)

8:30 P.M. America, America, America (13)

11:00 P.M. A Family at War (R) (13)

## Evening

- 6:30 (2, 7) News
- (6) Bewitched
- (9) The Avengers
- (11) Star Trek
- (13) Villa Alegre (R)
- (11) The Olympiad
- (4) Uncle Floyd
- 6:30 (5) Partridge Family
- (13) The Electric Company (R)
- (1) El Espanol Con Gusto (R)
- (4) Lo Imperdonable
- (4) Sacrificio De Mujer
- (5) Carrascollenas
- (6) Voyage to Bottom of the Sea
- 7:00 (3) News: Walter Cronkite
- (4) News: Chancellor, Brinkley
- (5) Andy Griffith
- (7) News: Harry Reasoner
- (8) It Takes a Thief
- (11) Dick Van Dyke Show
- (13) Zoom (R)
- (2) The Romagnolis' Table
- (8) On the Job
- (4) Exitos Musicales
- (5) Inner Tennis
- 7:30 (2) Bobby Vinton Show: Foster Brooks, Gloria Loring, guests (R)
- (4) Hollywood Squares (R)
- (5) Adam-12
- (7) FAMILY SPECIAL: "Alligator Alarm" (R)
- (11) MISS NEW YORK STATE PAGEANT: Kelly Garrett, Bobby Rydell, hosts
- (13) ROBERT MACNEIL REPORT
- (2) Long Island News-magazine
- (3) News of New York
- (4) Walter Mercado
- (7) Soltano Y Sin Compromiso
- (5) New Jersey News
- (6) Wall Street Perspective
- 8:00 (2) Rhoda (R)
- (4) RICH LITTLE SHOW: Jessica Walter, Larry Groce, Scot Mar Crothers, guests (R)
- (5) The Crosswalks
- (7) Viva Valdez
- (9) STEVE ALLEN'S LAUGH-BACK
- (13) BEYOND SAND DUNES: The destructive yet protective nature of the dunes of Cape Cod
- (2) A Man for All Times (R)
- (3) Frontline N.Y.C.
- (4) El Show De Iris Chacon
- (5) Evening at Pops
- (6) Paul Harvey Comments
- (8) Wall St. Perspective (Cont'd)
- 8:30 (2) Phyllis (R)
- (5) Merv Griffin: Ralph Nader, Benjamin Bradlee, Robert Vaughn
- 8:55 (5) Wall St. Perspective (Cont'd)
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# TV Special... From Williamsburg, Virginia



# Billy Graham Bicentennial Festival of Faith

Hear Billy Graham's message to the nation from historic William and Mary Hall in Williamsburg, Virginia... Cliff Barrows directing the Bicentennial Choir... Geo. Beverly Shea... Tedd Smith... John Innes... Myrtle Hall Maloney and Evie Tornquist.

TONIGHT 9:00 PM WPLX-TV CH 11  
Read Billy Graham's book "Angels: God's Secret Agents"—Over 1,000,000 hard-cover copies sold—Available at book and department stores.

# Radio

- 7:00-8:55 A.M. WNYC-FM. Cambridge Installation Ode, Boyce Bassoon Concert in G, Vivaldi; Sonata for Violin and Piano, Haydn; Rondo Adrechinello, Busoni; Capriccio Italian, Tchaikovsky.
- 8:56-10:00 WQXR-FM. Symphony No. 6, Bruckner; Sinfonia, Rieti; Lyric Suite, Berg.
- 9:00-10 WQXR-FM. Piano Personalities: Samson Francis and Pierre Huybrechts. Valzes nobles et sentimentales, Ravel; Variations on a Theme of Chopin, Monpou.
- 10:00-11:00 WQXR-FM. The Living Room. Robert Sherman, host. A Special Bicentennial Salute.
- 10:30-11 PM WQXR-FM. The Crucible. Ward.
- 11:00-11:30 WQXR-FM. A Musical Offering, with David Dubal (Live), Piano Sonatas of Beethoven.
- 12-12:55 WNYC-AM. Flute Concerto by Stamitz; Symphony No. 4, Beethoven.
- 2-4 WNYC-FM. Piano Sonatas in A, Schubert; Brandenburg Concerto No. 1, Bach; Cello Concerto in A, Minckley; Back; Symphony No. 62, Haydn.
- 2-5 WNYC-FM. Fantasy on Polish National Air, Chopin; Symphony No. 5, Schubert; Piano Sonatas, Sello and Piano, Cavalli; Concerto for Cello and Jazz Band, Kupferman; Trio, Martin.
- 7-Midnight WQXR-FM: Jazz With Les Davis. Live broadcast from The Village East, featuring Chico Hamilton, Elantra's Memory and A Mystery Big Band.
- 7-8 WNYC-AM: Music and Masterpieces. The Bolshoi Theater.
- 8-9 WNYC-FM. Violin concerto
- No. 5, Vivaldi; Introduction and allegro, Elgar; Intermezzo from La Serva Padrona, Pergolesi.
- 8:00-9:00 WQXR-FM. Symphony Hall. Excerpt from The Red Pony; Symphony No. 3, Copland.
- 9:00-11 WQXR-FM. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sello, Ozawa, conductor. Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments; Movements for Piano and Orchestra; The Rite of Spring, Stravinsky.
- 11-Midnight WNYC-FM. Choral Fantasy, Beethoven; Scottish Fantasia, Bruch.
- 11-11:55 WNYC-FM. While the City Sleeps. Orchestral Suite for Strings Orchestra, Grieg; Magnificat in D, Bach; Concerto for Violin, and Piano No. 2, Hindemith.
- 12:00-1 A.M. WQXR-FM. Artists in Concert. Allen Weiss, host. Quartet: Don Stewart, Susan Stewart, Joseph Anderson, Richard Vitroney, and Phyllis Bohl. Quintet in C, Klughardt; Quintet, Foerster.
- Talks, Sports, Events
- 6-10 A.M. WMCA: Steve Powers. Sally Jessy Raphael, substitute host.
- 7:35-7:45 WQXR: Culture Scene. With George Edwards.
- 7:45-7:55 WQXR: Business Picture Today.
- 8:30-9:15 WEVD: Joey Adams. Giannina Hidalgo, actress; Johnny Gannon; singer; others.
- 9-10:45 WNYC-FM. Around New York. Andre Bernard, host. Events music.
- 10-11 P.M. WMCA: Dan Daniel. Call-in.
- 10:15-11, WOR-AM: Ariene Franca. Martin Gabel reading excerpts from Norman Corwin's "On a Note of Triumph."
- 11:15-11:30 WNYC-AM: Patriots March. Prati, ower of Peter Prati's luncheon.
- Noon-12:30 WEVD: Ruth Jacobs. Burton Wolf, author of "The Garden to Table Cookbook"; Rabbi Jules Harlow, director of

- publications, the Rabbinical Assembly.
- 12:15-1, WOR-AM: Jack O'Brien. Albert Hague, composer, Renee Orrin, actress.
- 1:15-2, WOR-AM: The Fitzgeralds. Talk.
- 1:35, WMCA: Baseball. Yankees vs. Kansas City.
- 2:15-4, WOR-AM: Sherry Henry. "1776-1776: What Happened in Between?"
- 2:30-2:55, WNYC-AM. All About Energy. Guest, Eugenia Habeeb, chairman of the Major Appliances Consumer Action Panel.
- 3:30-3:55, WNYC-AM: Lee Graham interviews James Skidmore of the Science Management Corporation.
- 4:15-7, WOR-AM: Herb Oscar Anderson. Variety.
- 4:30-7, WMCA: Bob Grant. Neil Meyer, substitute host. Call-in.
- 4:55-6, WNYC-AM. New York News. Ray Schiltzer, host. Councilman-at-Large Henry J. Stern.
- 5-5:30 WNYC-FM. All Things Considered. "Jimmy Carter: The Man and His Policies" (Part I).
- 5:30-6:15 WQXR: Metropolitan Report. Bill Strauss, WQXR News Director.
- 6:30-6:45 WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 6:45, WGBB: Fisherman's Forecast.
- 7-9:45, WMCA: John Sterling. Call-in.
- 7:47-8, WOR-AM: Mystery Theater. "The Headless Hessian," starring Lloyd Bochner.
- 8:20, WNEW-AM: Baseball. Mets at Houston Astros.
- 9-9:45, WQXR: Front Page of Tomorrow's New York Times. Report. Thelma Lichtblau, Bill Strauss, WQXR News Director.
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- 11:00-11:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 11:30-12:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 12:00-12:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 12:30-1:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 1:00-1:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 1:30-2:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 2:00-2:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 2:30-3:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 3:00-3:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 3:30-4:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 4:00-4:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 4:30-5:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 5:00-5:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 5:30-6:00, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking on "A Better Bicentennial."
- 6:00-6:30, WQXR: Point of View. Marie A. Cowing, a concerned citizen, speaking

